The Weekly Post.

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A SUMMER REQUIEM.

Spirit of Summer! thou whose honeyed sweets
Ne'er fail fulfillment of their promise fair;
Thou at whose smile Earth's odorous voices rise,
To fill with balmy breath the gladdened air;
Where are thy songs, thy melodies, thy lays,
That cheered our weary hearts and soothed our pain?

Silent thy music now, thy songsters fled,
And nothing but their memories remain:
Faded thy blossoms, all thy buds decayed,
While hollow winds moan sadly through thy bowers.

Yet though thy smiling gardens bloom no more,
We'll not forget the perfume of thy flowers,
Gone are thy cloudless days; thy happy skies
Are dim and tearful now 'neath Winter's frown;
Disrobed thy trees, as the last dying leaves
From naked boughs come slowly fluttering down.

How sad to wander through thy sodden woods,
Gray with a brooding mist, damp with decay,
Where Summer's leaves lie rotting at our feet,
Or by the chilly blast are borne away.

Now faint the scent of dead and dying plants;
Now clings the fungus to the humid stone,
And croaks the frog from yonder weedy marsh,
For all the woodland happiness is gone.

If on the blackened stems some wintry ray
Athwart should fall and linger there awhile,
'Twould be but as the echo of a song,
The shadow of a once familiar smile.

Our brightest joys are ever quickest fled,
As fade the rainbow colors in the sky;
We do not prize our happiness enough;
We scarcely feel it as it passes by.

Though looking always for some joy unknown,
To-day must ever incomplete remain,
And not till past we know how sweet it was,
Spirit of Summer, visit us again!

—*Chambers's Journal.*

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHPLACE.

Secretary Evarts and General Sherman Make a Visit to the Sacred Place.

Nothing but the Chimney Standing Where the Father of His Country was Born.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—Secretary Evarts, Gen. Sherman and his party returned this morning on the Tallapoosa from their trip to the birthplace of Washington, in Westmoreland County, Va. The purpose of the trip was to look over the grounds to select a spot suitable for the erection of a monument, for which Congress authorized an appropriation of $3,000. They left here at 7:30 on Friday morning. The trip down the river was a pleasant one and at 1 o'clock anchor was dropped between Church Point and Mattox Creek. On shore, with carriages, were waiting Mr. Robert Washington, and Mr. Lloyd Washington. It was nearly nine o'clock when the landing was made. The old chimney, which alone marks the spot of the house, in which Washington was born, was a mile and a half from the landing-place, between Mattox and Pope's creeks. The ground on which it stands is a slight elevation, commanding a fine water view. Several large trees encircle the spot on which the house stood, and near one of them was the window of the room in which Washington was born. A half hour was spent at the place, during which Mr. Perkins sketched it. Then a visit was paid to Wakefield, a mile distant, Mr. Nelson's residence. There the party were received by Mrs. Sallie Washington, the grand-daughter of Augustine Washington, General Washington's half-brother. She is the widow of her cousin, Lawrence Washington, and mother of Mrs. Bettie Wilson, the mistress of Wakefield. Mrs. Washington was born in 1799, a few months before General Washington's death. She is a matronly, fine-looking lady. Her face strongly resembles the familiar face of Martha Washington. After a short stay at Wakefield the party visited the old family cemetery on the grounds. It has been neglected of late years and is overrun with weeds. A depression in the ground alone marks the location of the old vault, which fell in years ago. Near by are two brown, time-worn slabs on which with difficulty can be deciphered the name of Mildred Washington, who died in 1696 and of Jane Washington, the first wife of General Washington's father, who died in 1729.

By this time the sun was low, and Mr. Evarts took leave of Mrs. Washington and the party started back. It was nearly sundown when they reached the beach and the breakers had become furious. The small boats were brought as near the shore as possible and the carriages were driven out to them. When all were abroad it was discovered that the boats weighed more than when empty and had settled into the sand. Besides, the breakers were coming in fast and every one seemed to deposit its crest of spray over the passengers. Yet by dusk, with the dexterous aid of poles and oars, the boats were shoved off. Then followed a row of a mile and a half over a choppy sea in the face of a biting wind. The moon had risen before the Tallapoosa was reached. After that there was smooth sailing and comfortable quarters. The Tallapoosa reached the Navy-Yard this morning at sunrise.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF WASHINGTON.

Fifty-four miles southeast of Washington as the crow flies, fifty-one northeast of Richmond, is Pope's Creek in the county of Westmoreland where Washington was born. Two hundred and forty-seven years ago the traveler from Europe, as his ship, worn by months of storms, sailed up the broad Potomac, which is here four and one-half miles wide, might have seen a low, one-story, gambrel roofed house on the shore of a creek on his right. The house was a large and magnificent one for those days and was surrounded by offices and negro cabins. While the traveler was watching the scene on the shore the ship was sailing up the creek and, anchoring in front of the house, sent its owner the much needed clothing and other articles of war, and the last news from London. The sight that struck the traveler's eyes was novel and pleasing. The house was only half a mile from the river, and across the river the shores of Maryland was to be seen and a clear sweep of the river down to where it poured into the Chesapeake Bay. Down by the mouth of the creek the soil was rich and mouldy, and the rice and Indian corn flourished; near at hand the soil was sandy and covered with huckleberries, cranberries and chincapin bushes. Behind, on the lowlands, a clump of live-oaks, cedars and cypresses gave a partial air of gloomy quiet to the place. Higher up in the back-ground, on the ridges between the creeks, grew the forests primeval of ash, oak, beech and hickory. In summer the clearing around the house was brilliant with the colors of the May apple, the yellow jasmine, the acacia and red-flowering chestnut. At the left of the house were the hazle bushes, where grew the peas, beans and vetches for fodder and food. In the kitchen garden were thr maycock, maracock and the sonorously-named tanganockonominge. Among the few flowers carefully tended under the windows the cardnial and moccasin flowers were for the first time cultivated. Over the sides of the house the wax myrtle crept, from where berries the green-tinted, pleasant-scented candles for wintera use were made. The wild turkey, quail and partridge crept around the outskirts of the wood and the monotonous crooning of the negroes at work was varied by the song of the turtle-dove, the red-bird mocking-bird and Baltimore oriole as they flashed through the branches of the trees, and down the river the shrill cries of curlew, crane and heron were heard. To-day there are no negroes, no forest, no house, and its site is only marked by a rude stone laid there by George Washington Parke Curtis.

At the time of Washington's birth Westmorland County, considered in its natural and topographical aspect and its aptitude for commerce and cultivation, was one of the finest in the world. At that time Boston, the largest place in New England where the population was most compact, had but 40,000 inhabitants, Richmond was not laid out and Norfolk was not incorporated. Hills ran through the country northeast and southwest, with spurs toward the river. The surface of the land was divided into hilly, flat and low. The front on the Potomac was indented with many inlets and creeks. Of these the more important were the Yocomico, Nominy, Pope's Bridge's Mattox, Monroe and Rosier's. All these were navigable for a few miles, and on their banks were the chief settlements of the early planters. The earliest mention of Westmoreland County was in July 1653, when it was said to contain the land from the Machoactoke River, where Mr. Cole lived, and up the great River Pawtnmake above the Nescostins town, and was to be taken out of Northumberland County, which in 1648 comprised the whole neck of land, known as the "North Neck," lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers. Since then the countyhas been shorn of its fair proportions and now comprises a tract of land only thirty miles long by eight or ten wide, lying wholly on the Potomac in the extreme northeastern part of the State. There were and are no townships in the county or State, as was the case in new England, when the people flocked together. This was owing to the fact that the early inhabitants settled on the banks of the creeks in families and the trading vessels brought them everything needed outside of their own resources. The political divisions were counties and parishes and vice versa. In Washington's time there wereonly two parishes in Westmoreland County, and one of these spread over part of another. To this county in 1657 came John Washington, the great grandfather of George, and settled on Bridge's creek, which was a short distance from Pope's. Long after the partial settlement of Virginia in the Jamestown district, Westmoreland County was a howling wilderness. The Presbyterian "Quones" fought the fight of earnest faith and hope in the west, while the aristocratic "Tuckahoes" in the east contented themselves over their strong waters and chincapins, with fighting again their battles with the Wiccocenomicos; the Roundheads and the French at Oudenarde and Malplaquet. Down to a very late date, even in 1671, Sir William Berkley thanked God that there were no free schools or printing presses in Virginia. Nevertheless the tide of population flowed northward from the Cavalier settlements, until the banks of the Potomac were reached. In 1732 the whole population of the "North Neck" did not amount to 3,000 souls, exclusive of about 1,000 military who were there for protection against Indians and pirates. The nearest neighbor of the Washington family was the Rev. Lawrence de Butts, rector of Washington parish, so called because the glebe land on which he lived was given by one of the Washingtons, though the parish itself was thirty miles long and five miles wide, and contained 200 families and no Indians. Near at hand were the Monroes, ancestors of the President. They lived at the head of Monroe Creek, and a few miles above them was the family-seat of the Lees, the most distinguished members of which, Richard Henry and Francis Lightfoot, were born nearly the same time with Washington. In the previous year Patrick Spence and —— Monroe had built warehouses at Nominy, about ten miles from Pope's: John Fitzhugh and George Turberville had lived within six miles for nearly ten years: John Taliaferro, gentleman, had a house on a neighboring creek and Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson lived close at hand. All these are well known Virginian names and will show the class of people who lived near the Washingtons. Such were the people and the place in 1732.

Victims of Pompeii.

Though the victims of the great eruption of Vesuvius in A. D. 79 lived so long ago, they were fellow creatures, and it is impossible to recall their fate—especially one might think, to recall it on the spot—without a feeling of horror. Sir William Gell estimated the number of people who perished at 1,300; but during recent excavations so many bodies have been found that it seems to have been far greater; and when we consider that, closely as the inhabitants were packed, Pompeii was still but a little place, the proportion of deaths appears large. It is, of course, satisfactory to the antiquary to reflect that the misfortunes of Pompeii have been a great gain to modern knowledge. The manners of the ancient Romans are better known to us by what has been discovered here under the ashes than by all the pictures of statues or writings exhibiting elsewhere. The town had been very recently rebuilt, and the remains are chiefly of one period; but the decorations are remarkable for their rarity as well as for their freshness. In fact, the state of pictorial art in the first century would be almost unknown to us but for the frescoes from the House of the Tragic Poet and the beautiful wall-paintings now in the Naples Museum.—*The Saturday Review.*

THERE is a man in North Carolina who, some years ago, married the widow of his own son, and she was also his own niece. She has had children by both husbands, and there is no end of the complications in relations likely to ensue.

LYRA INCANTATA.

[From the University Magazine.]

I.

Within a castle haunted,
As castles were of old,
There hung a harp enchanted,
And on its rim of gold
This legend was enrolled:
"Whatever bard would win me
Must strike and wake within me,
By one supreme endeavor,
A chord that sounds forever."

II.

Three bards of lyre and viol,
By mandate of the king,
Were bidden to a trial
To find the magic string
(If there were such a thing).
Then, after much essaying
Of tuning, came the playing;
And lords and ladies splendid
Watched as those bards contended.

III.

The first—a minstrel hoary,
Who many a rhyme had spun—
Sang loud of war and glory—
Of battles fought and won;
But when his song was done,
Although the bard was lauded,
And clapping hands applauded,
Yet, spite of the laudation,
The harp ceased its vibration.

IV.

The second changed the measure,
And turned from fire and sword,
To sing a song of pleasure—
The wine-cup and the board—
Till, at the wit, all roared,
And the high hall resounded
With merriment unbounded!
The harp—loud as the laughter—
Grew hushed as that, soon after.

V.

The third, in lover's fashion,
And with his soul on fire,
Then sang of love's pure passion—
The heart and its desire:
And, as he smote the wire,
The listeners, gathering round him,
Caught up a wreath and crowned him.
The crown—hath faded never!
The harp—resounds forever!

THEODORE TILTON.

SOMETHING ABOUT SUICIDES.

Notes Upon the Most Remarkable Cases of Self-Destruction.

[New York Sunday World.]

Is suicide increasing? The statistics of Saxony for 1878 show that there were during the year 1,126 cases of suicide, 215 of the persons committing *felo-de-se* being women. In 749 cases death was caused by hanging, in 217 by drowning, in 88 by shooting. The causes which led to the crime were in 284 cases melancholy, in 105 weariness of life, in 94 drunkenness and distemper, in 90 mental disturbances, in 80 poverty, in 69 physical suffering, in 39 unhappy love affairs. The ages of those committing suicide varied between ninety and fourteen, while eight individuals had not attained their fourteenth year, and four were between eighty and ninety years of age. At the same time suicide has greatly increased in the highest ranks of the German army and in the Kingdom of Prussia. In 1874 there were 2,826 suicides in Prussia; in 1877 the number had risen to 4,330, divided between 3,559 males and 771 females, an increase in three years of more than 53 per cent. According to Casper, 25 per cent. of the suicides in Berlin during a period of nine years were attributable to the abuse of stimulants. M. Brierre de Boismont in his book, however, makes the proportion much smaller—530 cases out of 4,595—according to observations made at Paris. In Denmark the suicide rate continues abnormally high, and the peculiarities of its course defy all theorists. Out of a population of about 2,000,000 no fewer than 16,111 suicides have occurred during the last thirty years in Denmark. The highest number was reached in 1871, when 865 persons committed suicide, being about 48 out of every 100,000 inhabitants. The peasants seem more given to self-destruction than the inhabitants of the towns, and those guilty of it are generally people above fifty years of age. About one-fifth of the number are women, mostly unmarried, while the number of married men who commit suicide is greater than that of the bachelors. The months of April, May and June are the most fatal, nearly half of the number of suicides being committed during these three months. The favorite mode of self-desecruction appears to be hanging, especially with men, about 83 per cent. of all the suicides of men being effected in that way. Among women about 60 per cent. of the suicides are by drowning. Poisoning and death by fire-arms are very rare, barely some 4 or 5 per cent. Drunkenness is in nearly two-fifths of the suicides considered to have been the cause. Suicide among Danish sailors and fishermen are nearly unknown. The statistics of the Register General show that there is a singular constancy in the proportion of suicides in England. The annual proportion was equal to sixty-seven per one million living in each of the quinquenniads ending 1864, 1869 and 1874. The extreme range in single years was from sixty two to seventy-three per one million during the sixteen years 1862-77. Although this general average is maintained throughout the country there are both local and periodical variations in the proportions of recorded suicides which can scarcely be solely attributed to the inevitable variations of small numbers. Thus during four weeks this summer there was reported in London fifty-one suicides, while the corrected average for the corresponding period during the decade was twenty-two. The British Medical Journal, alluding to this fact, said: "The number of suicides in England, or in London at any rate, during the last few weeks has been three times as great as it was last year at the same time. It is supposed that the bad weather, the lack of sunshine, frequent rain, the recent storms and inundations have had a bad influence on the minds of the inhabitants." In India, too, the mania for self-destruction is apparently largely on the increase, and there is too good reason to believe that in the returns the item of "snake bite" covers a great many cases of suicide and murder. Among the natives of India suicide is sadly frequent, and the open wells to be found in almost every field offers to the wretched being, weary of life, or wishing, perhaps, to curse by their death some one who has wronged them, an easy means of quitting life. The murderer also avails himself of the same means. "Snake-bite," so sudden in consequences, so varying in symptoms, covers, there is every reason to believe, many a crime. A dose of poison, a scratch with a pin on the foot or hand, and a dead snake—and who in the village is to tell that murder has been committed? According to the figures compiled from the (not always agreeing) reports of the Health Officer and Coroner, suicide is very prevalent in San Francisco, and is increasing in frequency, the following being the number of cases for the twelve months ending June 30th, during a term of twenty years:

Year.	Suicides	Year.	Suicides.
1860	31	1870	41
1861	30	1871	51
1862	13	8172	37
1863	18	1873	38
1864	20	1874	61
1865	17	1875	64
1866	24	1876	70
1867	29	187_	76
1868	28	1878	103
1869	39	1879	108

The fever for speculation is, of course, largely responsible for this unusually high suicide-rate in the metropolis of the Pacific coast.

The prejudice which used to exist in England against the suicides has greatly passed away. Formerly the man against whom the jury found *felo-de-se* was interred in a dishonored grave and his property was escheated to the Crown, the latter circumstance having its influence in causing juries to shrink from the blighting verdict and find in favor of temporary insanity.

The popular prejudice against the victim of his own hand still continues, at least in Ireland, for this summer when an unknown gentleman killed himself at Bray, a fashionable watering-place near Dublin, the authorities found themselves in a fix as to where to bury him, inasmuch as men gathered at the entrance to the neighboring grave-yards and said they would not permit burial. At length they were compelled to bury the body on the seashore.

The frequency of suicide in France recalls the singular petition with which the lamented Petrus Borel once stupefied the legislators of King Louis Philippe. It was a petition tending to encourage suicides and proposing to "establish at Paris and in the chief town of each department a large works or machine moved by water or steam power, in order to kill by a gentle and agreeable method people weary of life and desirous of committing suicide." In dry countries Petrus Borel suggested that wind-mills might be used.

The two most sensational suicides of the year have been political. There is a serious hitch about the regularity of the succession of the Emperor of China, and one of the censors, whose charges against an officer had not been acted upon, killed himself by swallowing a golden pill as a protest against this undue leniency, leaving upon his body a petition to the Throne praying that no time be lost in the adjustment of the succession, an act which resulted in forcing the matter upon the attention of the Dowager Empress. With the story of the Nihilist who, when punished for complaining of the abominable condition of his cell, managed, though handcuffed and fettered, to bite a piece out of his lamp and draw the oil and blazing wick down upon himself, enduring without a word while he was burned horribly and fatally, readers of the *World* are familiar. Not less determined was the suicide at Jhisomir of a Russian who removed the clothing and mattress from his bedstead, fixed three lighted candles in the floor and lay down over their blaze until his spine had been corbonized. He left a carefuly written paper, penned during his sufferings, in which beings were hideous, but resolutely borne. Almost his last words were: "I return to my strange, silently burning bed. I must put something under the candles to raise them up a little. Only one thing annoys me, that one can not die nobly and pleasantly—the evil smell of my own consuming body offends my nostrils."

Allusion was made by this man to "that lover" who allowed himself to be dragged to death by a horse. "This was one of two brothers Hoffinger, living at Edmodlham. The elder, on returning from serving his three years with the colors, found his brother had supplanted him in his sweetheart's affections. The girl would not have anything more to do with him, and when he threatened to commit suicide she laughed at him and went so far as to taunt him with cowardice, declaring that she did not believe he had courage enough to drown himself in the lake before the house. He made answer that he would not drown himself, but instead would take away his life in a manner which would make her hair stand on end. On the morning of Sunday, September 7th while his parents and sisters were at church, he took a colt from the stable, fastened a rope securely to him, and bound the end of the rope around his own body. He then put a lighted slow match into the ear of the poor animal, which started off, and, mad with pain, dragged the unfortunate Boffinger after him in all directions, finally plunging into the lake. Later in the day the two bodies were found in the lake still fastened together, Hoffinger so fearfully mutilated as to be beyond recognition. Another odd way of suicide was that of the Rev. Thomas C. Cole, an Episcopalian clergyman, at Malvern, Australia, who went to the large wood-pile in the rear of his father's house, climbed upon it, and from the center removed a sufficient quantity of wood to enable him to descend into the space which the timber had previously occupied; placed a silk handkerchief tied together at the ends around his neck, and then with a piece of wood formed a tourniquet and firmly twisted up the handkerchief until asphyxia occurred. At Offham, Kent, one William Irving, a laborer of intemperate habits, ascended a tree seventy feet high, in the presence of his wife, daughter and other persons, singing portions of hymns and songs. When he had got to the top he said to one of those present: "Good-by; I mean to do it with a good heart; I have made a nice noose, and now I am going to tie the knot. Marwood says that a drop of six feet is necessary, but I am only going to give myself three feet. I have tied the knot, and I am going to jump." Up to this time the spectators thought the man was joking, but it turned out that he had actually hanged himself. At Paris a passenger on the *imperiale* of an omnibus, turning to the passengers, cried: "Have you ever seen a man crushed?" and threw himself head foremost into the road. His skull was fractured by the shock, and his legs cut off by the wheels of the vehicle. Almost at the same moment a young man at a street corner wrote some lines hurriedly on a piece of a newspaper, and handed the scrap to a man who stood behind him, saying: "Keep this and look at it by and by," then flung himself under the wheels of a 'bus. The note read: "My name is——; I am a clerk at a shop in the Rue St. Martin; it is my laundress' fault that I commit suicide. As she did not send home my washing this morning, I had to go to business in a dirty shirt, and my employer sacked me. *Adieu a l'humanite!*" If, as we reported at the time, the death of the diver, Horace Manchester, at Newport in March, through the entanglement of the ropes and tubes while he was working eighty-four feet under water, was really a suicide, the method must be regarded as decidedly original.

Some queer double suicides have been chronicled of late. At Pessac, near Paris, two young girls shot themselves with revolvers, one in the ear, the other in the mouth, death being instantaneous. Despair at having been abandoned was the cause of this tragedy. At St. Joseph, Mo., on the 22d ult., two negroes, Washington Arnold and Pryor Ward, locked arms and deliberately walked into the Missouri, were swept away by the current and drowned. At Gawler, Australia, two men named Neville and Adamson, who had for some years been in partnership as fishmongers and gardeners, and were evidently much attached to one another, were found hanging in their cellar face to face, about eighteen inches apart. They had been sued for debt and had disappeared, and only when a Bailiff was put in possession of the property did it come out that they had not left the neighborhood, but had destroyed themselves. Among odd or unusual reasons for suicide, decidedly the most remarkable was that of Mrs. Agnes E. Hall of Boston, who poisoned herself rather than appear in court as witness in a case of larceny. David Greenwood, a grocer's boy at Leeds, when his mistress boxed his ears for inattention, went off and drowned himself. At Berlin, a clever young artist whose picture had been rejected by the Exhibition jury, suffocated himself with fumes of charcoal. A commercial traveler at Marseilles refused leave to his maid servant to take his daughter to the skating rink; they did not appear next morning, and on the bed room door being burst open both were found suffocated. A note in the maid's handwriting said: "You shall no longer have your daughter; I take her to a better world." Their ages were twenty-six and fourteen. George Hoover of Hagerstown, Md., starved himself to death because he had been expelled from the Dunkards for marrying a divorced woman. James E. Main of Plainfield, N. J., tried to hang himself because, through dissensions, his church had failed to take up a bond on which his was almost the only responsible name. At the Folies Bergive, Paris, a man was found dead with this letter upon his corpse: "I desire that my body be given to the Faculty of Medicine to study. I shoot myself because I am suffering from an incurable disease. In spite of that I am strong as a horse, and do not die. Let me be carefully dissected. I shall afford the doctors a very curious study." A shabbily-dressed man entered the Paris office of the Rothschilds and asked for a recommendation to be admitted into a charitable institution. After waiting for some time an answer was brought to him to the effect that as his demand had been made in an irregular form it had little chance of being listened to. Thereupon the man drew a pistol and shot himself in the mouth. A most practical suicide was John Palmer, who went into an undertaker's shop at Riverton, Va., and got measured for a coffin, which he said was for a man exactly his size. "Have it ready this afternoon," he said, "for the corpse will be ready by that time." Then he went to a railroad track near by, lay down on it and let a train run over him.

Hannah of Haverhill.

A correspondent writing from Detroit gives the following particulars about a strong-minded woman, who has just had a statue erected to her memory in Massachusetts:

Haverhill, in this State, has just been presented with a statue of Hannah Dustin. Hannah, as the world knows, was the first representative strong-minded woman in American history. She didn't go in for suffrage so much as her modern sisters, but still she had a tolerably correct notion of how to look after her rights, and when the tyrant man, in the shap of a tribe of Indians, infringed on those rights, as came under the head of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, Hannah, instead of writing to the papers about it, or calling an indignation meeting as to the Sorosis (which wouldn't have done much good, inasmuch as the Sorosisters were not yet born or thought of) Hannah, in the quiet and undemonstrative manner which makes the true gentlewoman, calmly impressed her views with a tomahawk on the brains of her captors. History doesn't tell how the savages received her opinions, but as they all died about the time she got through her maiden effort, they were spared the humiliation of having to confess themselves vanquished. Hannah, when she got through reasoning with the untutored mind, took undisturbed possession of a belt full of scalps and returned home to Haverhill to claim the bounty, making a handsome profit out of her venture. The statue represents Hannah towering to an altitude of six feet, with hair dishevelled, a chopping hatchet in her left hand, while her right points significantly to an imaginary woodpile. On the pedestal is engraved the simple legend: "That's what's the matter with Hanner."

Yes, Why Didn't He?

[New York World.]

President Hayes' noble, noble stand on the subject of repudiation in Virginia so moves us that we can hardly find strength to inquire why he didn't with like brave words encourage the Federal officials and Republicans generally in Minnesota last year to stand up and induce that base repudiating State to make some provision for her long-time due railroad land debt. Still, "rather than see the play stopped," as the trapper observed when the clergyman asked the congregation "Who air the wolves?" we will ask Mr. Hayes just once to tell us why he didn't?

The True Republican Position.

[Lamars (Iowa) Sentinel, Rep.]

If State lines interfere with national progress,
Cancel them;
If State constitutions hamper the national purpose,
Abrogate them;
If State sovereignty conflicts with national sovereignty,
Squelch it.

WHO SHALL GO FIRST?

Who shall go first to the shadowy land,
My love or I?
Whose will it be in grief to stand
And press the cold, unanswering hand,
Wipe from the brow the dew of death,
And catch the soft fluttering breath,
Breathe the loved name nor hear reply,
In anguish watch the glazing eye;
His or mine?

Which shall bend over the wounded sod,
My love or I?
Commending his precious soul to God,
Till the doleful fall of the muffled clod,
Startles the mind to a consciousness
Of its bitter anguish and life distress,
Dropping the pall o'er the love-lit past
With a mournful murmur "the last—the last,"
My love or I?

Ah! then, perchance to that mourner there,
My love or I?
Wrestling with anguish and deep despair,
An angel shall come through the gates of prayer,
And the burning eyes shall cease to weep,
And the sobs melt down in a sea of sleep,
While fancy, freed from the chains of day,
Through the shadowy dreamland floats away;
My love or I?

Which shall return to the desolate home,
My love or I?
And list for a step that shall never come,
And hark for a voice that must still be dumb,
While the half-stunned senses wander back
To the cheerless life and thorny track;
Where the silent room and the vacant chair
Have memories sweet and hard to bear;
My love or I?

And then, methinks, on that boundary land
My love and I?
The mourn'd and the mourner together shall stand
Or walk by those rivers of shining sand,
Till the dreamer, awakened at dawn of day,
Finds the stone of his sepulchre rolled away,
And over the cold, dull waste of death,
The warm, bright sunlight of Holy Faith,
My love and I!

GEN. TOM BROWNE'S PERSONALS.

A Leading Republican Congressman Gives His Estimate of Great Men.

A Tolerably Fair Analysis of the Calibre of Congressmen.

[Cincinnati Gazette Interview.]

As I entered General Tom Browne was talking of Southern members of Congress, expressing himself positively, and, I thought, with some warmth. I became interested at once, and drew up a chair into the circle.

"Of whom are you speaking, General?" I asked, begging his pardon for the interruption as well as the intrusion.

"Alexander H. Stephens," he replied, "and I was saying that of all the men in Congress—or out of it, for that matter—I believe he is the most overrated. I have never heard him make a speech that would rank an ordinary effort of a man of mediocre ability. In conversation he is quite as commonplace. He assumes to know a great deal, speaking positively, and, at times, dogmatically; but he never advances anything new, nor is the old presented in a way either to attract or impress. He ought not to be in Congress. About once in eight or ten days he is wheeled in on his chair, and remains, perhaps, an hour—never longer at any one time. In deference to his age and physical condition, the Speaker usually recognizes him at once. He sits with his hat and gloves on, and after submitting reports, or such matters as he has at hand, he is wheeled out, and we may not see him again for two weeks. If the weather is bad he may not come for a month. I suppose he passes less than a week in the House during an entire session."

INFLUENCE AND REPUTATION.

"But he is a man of large influence and wide acquaintance with men and affairs, is he not?" suggested one of the company.

"Undoubtedly. He has been in public life more than forty years—twenty-two of them as a member of Congress. This of itself must give a man influence as well as reputation. Indeed, of the Congressmen who are known generally and intimately throughout the country, all have been long service. Garfield, for instance, has been there for sixteen years. So have Speaker Randall and Fernando Wood. Cox is beginning his tenth term. Kelley is entering upon his nineteenth year, and Frye and Proctor Knott and Conger of Michigan, have served ten or twelve years each. It matters little how able a man may be, it seems to take a long time for his name to permeate the country."

"How do you account for it?" asked a little fellow at the General's left.

"The reason is obvious. Older members are given prominence on the more important committees, giving them better opportunities. They secure the floor more readily, they lead in debates, and in discussions of national importance others are seldom seen or heard. In less than six hours after the debate on appropriations began, this spring, I sought the Speaker for the purpose of adding my name to the list, and found ninety-nine in advance of me. After twenty-five or thirty of them had spoken, the House as well as the country became tired, and the previous question cut the rest of us off."

JOHN G. CARLISLE.

"This is usually the case in matters of national interest. Members of committees being first entitled to the floor, new members only now and then have an opportunity to show what's in them. I regard John G. Carlisle, of Covington, Ky., one of the very ablest Southern members. He is an exceedingly close lawyer. During the debate on the election laws, I think he made the strongest, most compact and vigorous speech on the unconstitutionality of these laws. It attracted the attention of the House, and he was the recipient of many compliments. Yet his name is not familiar to the country, and I doubt if anything is known of his life outside his own State, and perhaps Southern Ohio and Indiana."

The little company corroborated the statement by pleading ignorance, and was informed that he had served in the Legislature, had been Lieutenant Governor of the State, and was now serving his second term in Congress.

"But give him time and he will be known," added the General.

DE LAMATYR.

"Once in a while a new member obtains a notoriety by being the special champion of a theory and going to Washington well advertised by the newspapers. De LaMatyr became known in this way. But like froth, his reputation had no substance. Speaker Randall gave him rare opportunities to assert himself. He received him as the exponent of Greenbackism, placed him on the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, and recognized him whenever he showed his head. But the character and number of his bills made him ridiculous the first week, and, of course, stripped him of influence. Carlisle, comparatively unknown outside of Washington, commands the attention of the House always, while De LaMatyr is no longer heard of, I had almost said, respected."

THE ABLEST MEN.

"Whom do you regard the ablest members of the House?" I asked.

"Garfield is by far the ablest man in the House. Among the Northern Democratic members I should say Cox and Fernando Wood stand foremost, and on the Republican side after Garfield would follow Kelley, Frye and Tom Reed of Maine. Conger of Michigan, is prominent, but not so able as many whose names are less known. With the exception of Reed, these gentlemen have all been in Congress many years, and sustain themselves because of their industry. I always know when Cox is to make a speech by his absence. He prepares himself with great care, often remaining away for two weeks. He usually reads from printed slips, and within ten minutes after he has finished a page places on the desk of each member a pamphlet copy of it. It is safe to say that the ablest men in the House are the most industrious, and the member who presumes to speak without having made the most careful preparation will very soon lose his influence and standing."

"Out of the 293 members, how many can always command the attention of the House?" asked the little fellow at the left.

"Not to exceed twenty, I should say."

SOUTHERN MEMBERS.

The name of John Randolph Tucker being mentioned, the conversation was again directed to the Southern members, and the General was asked who in his opinion, was the ablest man in the House from the South.

He smiled complacently, chewed the end of a cigar for a minute or two, and made answer that he didn't regard any one of them as the ablest.

"Joe Blackburn of Kentucky, is one of the readiest talkers. He has a fine voice, a large vocabulary, and is never at a loss for just the right word. As an elocutionist, and rhetorician, I should call him the finest speaker in the House, and no one commands more attention—I speak now of Southern members.

"Tucker of Virginia, perhaps, is among the most scholarly. His diction is pure and elegant, and he impresses one as a man of culture and refinement. He was long Professor of Law at Washington and Lee University, and, I think, prides himself on his accuracy in stating a proposition of law. He is a fine speaker, and never fails to command the attention of the House.

"Roger Q. Mill of Texas, is also a man of decided ability. Like Tucker and Blackburn, he always holds attention, being an exceedingly earnest and vigorous speaker. He acts more independently of party influence, probably, than any one from the South.

"John Goode, Jr., of Virginia, is a very pleasant speaker—smooth and earnest. He represents William and Mary College, and, like Tucker, is scrupulously exact in whatever he says. I should put him among the twenty who can always get a full hearing.

"Adkins of Tennessee, is an earnest, forcible talker, but I apprehend his standing is largely dependent upon his position as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. This gives him an opportunity of being heard often, and, as the measures given into his charge are of interest to members, he is naturally listened to attentively.

A SOLEMN WIT.

"The most solemn-looking member from Dixie is J. Proctor Knott. He is as solemn as an owl. I have never seen the slightest manifestation of wit or humor. His speeches are as solemn as a Judge's charge, and in conversation he is quite as heavy."

"But his Duluth speech was exceedingly witty?" some one added.

"The wittiest speech, I think, I ever heard or read," replied the General; "but the *onus probandi* is upon him to show that he is the author of it. I do not say that he is not—but I've yet to hear a word to sustain the reputation it has gained him. He's certainly anything but a wit."

CHARACTER OF THE SOUTHERN MEMBER.

"How will Southern members compare with those from the North?" asked an interested listener, as the General lighted a fresh cigar.

"They will average about the same. There is certainly no one from the South so able as Garfield, but as a rule they are men of ability—"

"Who are courteous and inclined to meet you as a peer?" continued the inquisitor.

"Yes, Sir, the Southern Congressman as he appears in Washington is a gentleman, and I think never so rude as has been represented. But they are as full of secession as their predecessors in 1869."

The Paris Editor.

[Blackwood's Magazine.]

Paris editors take their professional duties easily. Many of the most conspicuous of them have always been active politicians, probably with seats in the Chamber, and with other irons in the fire. They press their opinions in the signed contributions which may one day be the stepping-stones to high office. As they object to evening work for many reasons, it is hard to get a suitable man to edit a morning journal, and accordingly most of the papers of the French capital appear in the afternoon. His most intimate friends would mistrust their senses if they met a London editor in a ball-room after midnight; while in Paris it is the chief part of an editor's business to show himself everywhere in a certain society—to attend the receptions of the Ministers or Opposition leaders, as the case may be, and to drop in, besides, at the unofficial reunions where his political friends are in the habit of rallying. He has probably a liking for society for its own sake, and it is at once his pleasure and his duty to feel the pulse of society for himself, in place of trusting, like his English confrere, to the second-hand reports of intimates who are mixing in the world at any rate. Then he need never have the sense of working at high pressure. Far more often than not he writes on the domestic subjects which are always in his mind; and when he has occasion to treat some sudden question of foreign policy, he does so deliberately, after ripe consideration. The minor contents of his meagre sheet demand comparatively little supervision, and that little may be confided to intelligent subordinates. With the exception of the *Temps*, there are few Parisian papers that take any great trouble about their foreign correspondence, and the sum total of the mechanical labor must, of course, be proportionately small.

A Pair of Devoted Widows.

The quarrel of the two widows of Elias Lispis, in a San Francisco cemetery, as to which should decorate his grave, was described in this column last spring. The affair is now in a criminal court, through the arrest of the superintendent of the cemetery. It transpires that widow 1 drove widow 2 away from the grave; that the superintendent, enamored of widow 2, gave her a burial plot, and secretly removed the remains of Lispis to it. Thus widow 1 went on decorating an empty grave, while widow 2 had the real grave to herself. Widow 2 could not keep so pleasing a victory to herself and the story got out. The superintendent, frightened by this publicity, slyly returned the remains to their first resting place, and declared that they had never been disturbed. Wife 2 got angry at him for this act, and told all to the police. An investigation followed, and he is to be tried on a charge of grave robbery.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1879.

RANDALL ON SHERMAN.

Secretary SHERMAN in his speech the other night in New York maintained the proposition that the resumption of specie payments produced the business prosperity and activity which is now being felt throughout the land.

Speaker RANDALL replied to him at a great meeting—one of the largest ever held in New York city—on last Tuesday evening. The Speaker maintained "that resumption was not in the least brought about by any legislation enacted by the Republican party in Congress, but, on the contrary, the prosperous times now have come from entirely different agencies, and they it is which have produced the power of the Government and the people to resume specie payments."

We think in his argument the Speaker had decidedly the best of the Secretary. He insisted that resumption came through private and public economy, and was the result of better conditions and not the cause of them.

Democratic retrenchment and economy in the general government, in the last four years of Democratic power in Congress, as compared with the preceding four years of Republican rule, have saved to the people the enormous amount of $153,648,452 67 or a yearly average of *thirty-eight and a half millions of dollars*. JOHN SHERMAN reports on the first of October an available cash balance in the Treasury of $149,200,000. That balance would have had no existence but for the savings of the Democratic party in Congress and the economy it enforced on the Republican administration.

That was the first step towards resumption of specie payments. The next agent that came to our aid was the excess of exports over imports in these four year of Democratic economy. This excess was as follows:

In 1876	$79,643,481
In 1877	151,152,040
In 1878	257,814,254
In 1879	264,861,666
Total	$753,271,475

Speaker RANDALL commenting on this extraordinary balance of trade in our favor, said:

These foreign countries which have become indebted to the Government and people of the United States during the period to which I have referred, have paid that balance of debt in our favor by throwing upon our hands, up to last August, the bonds of indebtedness held abroad, until in that month the flow of gold began to be toward this country, and, up to this time there has, I believe, since August last, come into this country about $50,000,000 of gold to help along in this great effort toward prosperity. And the agencies which produced those results the Republican party had no more to do with than the man in the moon.

Resumption of specie payments was an effect not a cause. It resulted from the economy of the Democratic Congress the last four years, with its average saving of forty millions of dollars a year. Then came the exercise of economy by the people in reduced importations from abroad, and the results of their industry, stimulated by Providential causes, shown by extraordinary exportations of American products, which have created a balance of trade in our favor of over seven hundred millions of dollars in four years. JOHN SHERMAN had no more to do with creating these favorable conditions than he is responsible for the existing drought.

Speaker RANDALL discussed the Northern question with the ability and clearness of a true statesman. He did not draw on his imagination or the falsehoods of interested partizans, for material to abuse the South or heat the sectional prejudices of his hearers. That was SHERMAN'S way. RANDALL took a hopeful view of the present and future condition of the South, and showed how the forces of good government and industry were at work in that section to restore prosperity and heal the ravages of war. There is matter for the study of business men in this extract from his speech:

In this canvass we hear a great deal of "the bloody shirt." We have been by the leaders taught, or attempted to be taught, that the South was inimical to the great interests of the country; that she was going in the future to do much harm. It is my judgment that a people's happiness, a people's contentment, a people's prosperity, may be measured by their productions and their wealth as produced from their soil. I want to-night, in answer to this bloody shirt policy, this hate policy toward the South, to give you a few figures which show what the South has contributed not only toward resumption, but toward the prosperity of the people of this country, and I will do so by presenting to you figures that cannot be controverted. They are figures from their own reports, collated and printed, and supervised by their own office-holders. I am going to speak of the four principal staple productions of the South, of cotton, of tobacco, of rice, and of sugar, and I am going to run a comparison between the five years prior to the war, from 1854 to 1860, inclusive, and the last past five years, in showing the condition and production of the South in these particulars. First as to cotton:

The product of cotton in the years 1856 to 1860 inclusive, as indicated by the record of its commercial movement, amounted to 18,939,818 bales; the product of five years from 1874 to 1878 was 22,872,498 bales, showing an increase of 3,932,680 bales. The record is as follows, the values being those of the farm, which are one and a half cents per pound less than the values at ports of exportation:

	Bales.	*Values.*
1856-7	3,056,519	$168,306,857
1857-8	3,238,952	150,091,847
1858-9	3,994,481	198,729,825
1859-60	4,823,770	218,435,731
1860-61	3,826,986	189,585,469
Aggregate	18,939,818	$925,749,721
Average	3,887,963	$185,149,944

The period from 1874 to 1878 makes the following record:

	Bales.	*Values.*
1874-5	3,832,991	$224,247,412
1875-6	4,069,288	239,533,355
1876-7	4,485,423	208,249,219
1877-8	4,811,295	220,446,288
1878-9	5,073,531	213,934,566
Total	22,872,498	$1,106,410,838
Average	4,574,490	$221,282,167

The sugar interest was nearly destroyed by the war, but is steadily increasing in importance, and for the first time since 1861 has exceeded in production in 1878 two hundred thousand hogsheads of sugar. During five years, from 1857 to 1861 inclusive, the average product of cane sugar was about 368,000,000 pounds. During the five years, 1874 to 1878 inclusive, the average was about 176,000,000 pounds. The value of the sugar of the period of five years ended 1861, averaging 5¼ cents per pound, was $19,650,000. The value of the sugar of the period of five years ended 1878 averaging 7 cents per pound, was $12,320,000.

The crop of rice declined from 215,313,497 pounds in 1849 to 187,167,032 pounds grown in 1859, and in 1865 the industry was nearly destroyed. In 1869, as reported by the census of 1870, the product was 73,635,021 pounds. Since that date the product has nearly doubled in Louisiana, but has fluctuated without much increase on the South Atlantic coast. The product of the last five years may be estimated at $85,000,000 pounds, worth $5,100,000. The average annual product of five years ended in 1860 was probably 190,000,000 pounds, worth $5,700,000.

The tobacco grown in the South, including that of Maryland and Missouri, constituted about eighty-six per cent. of the crop of the country twenty years ago. It now includes only about seventy-five per cent. of the crop, the culture having extended in the Connecticut Valley, in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. The Southern production from 1856 to 1860 averaged about 345,000,000 pounds, which was worth, at farm values, about $20,000,000. The Southern production from 1874 to 1878 averaged, as estimated, 368,700,000 pounds, and was worth, on the farm, $23,639,700.

I want every business man to consider those figures and say what justice, what equity, what fairness there is in this crusade made against the South.

POPULATION AND DEBT.

The current number of the Princeton *Review* contains an article from the pen of Mr. R. P. PORTER, of Chicago, showing the growth of the different sections of the country in manufactures, debts and population. In the population, according to Mr. PORTER'S figures, the growth of the West, since 1860, has been more than that of the East and South combined; the exact figures being "West," 7,902,632 persons; "East," 3,808,706, and "South," 4,025,984. As to manufactures, Mr. PORTER'S figures are as follows: Number of hands employed in the Eastern States in 1850, 696,661; in 1860, 900,107; in 1870, 1,273,808; at the present time, 1,734,863. In the Western States, 58,947 in 1850; 113,045 in 1860; 360,621 in 1870, and 994,512 at the present time. In the Southern States, 109,666 in 1850; 131,979 in 1860; 186,470 in 1870, and 258,389 at the present time. This speaks very well for the growth of the West. As to debts, Mr. PORTER estimates and apportions them in this way: Eastern States, with a population of 14,300,000 persons, have a total local and State indebtedness of $628,223,316; the Western States, with a population of 14,600,000, have a total debt of $172,825,910, and the Southern States with a population of 14,295,000, have a total debt of $365,987,964. In other words the Eastern States have a debt of nearly $44 per head; the Southern States have a debt of about $26 per head; while the Western States have a debt of considerably less than $12 per head. Since 1870 the total debts of the South and East have been doubled; while that of the West has been increased about three-fifths.

A HENDRICKS BOOM.

Governor HENDRICKS, at Indianapolis, on Monday evening, delivered an addsess to the "HENDRICKS Club," an organization devoted to his political interests, which is supposed to set forth the issues on which he thinks the Presidential canvass should be made. Referring to the Republican victories of this year, Governor HENDRICKS said that as to Maine, while GRANT had carried it by thirty thousand, this year the Republican vote was less than that of the Democrats and Nationals. In California the party lines were broken down by the Chinese question, and Ohio, which was a Republican State, had simply gone Republican. The Republicans were elated over the latter, because without carrying it they could not look for any National success whatever. "Will you Democrats," he said, "who never faltered or never feared for the future be discouraged? Seven years ago I was the only Governor elected in any Northern State. This State went Republican in 1864 by twenty-seven thousand majority. We have reduced the majority again and again, until now, with whatever hesitation I may speak of other States, I understand the State of Indiana and have no fears."

Gov. HENDRICKS charged that the Republicans had an organization called the Emigration Society in Washington city, which had for one of its purposes the "exodus" of negroes from the cotton States to the close Northern States with the expectation of controlling them politically. They proposed to introduce negroes into Indiana in the guise of laborers, to change the vote of the State and take the bread out of the mouths of white workingmen by cheaper work.

Of the third term GRANT movement, Gov. HENDRICKS said:

I don't want a man on horseback to represent the institutions of our country. They want to reverse the idea that our institutions rest upon the consent of the people, and establish in its stead the idea of physical force. If there is a dispute amongst us, how shall we decide it? Shall we invoke the sword and bayonet to decide, or shall we, according to the civil idea, bring our controversy into court and have it settled there? Is it not strange that this great Republican party, that claims it is so sure of victory in the future, has now appealed to this idea for success? They tell us they are going to nominate Grant. Of that I have no doubt. To succeed they have to tread under foot the traditions of all generations since Washington left the Presidential chair.

In referring to HAYES' veto of the Supervisor's bill Governor HENDRICKS said that a man got into office the way HAYES did ought to wear his official robes modestly, and ought not to veto a bill involving no constitutional question. One Congress ought certainly to have the right to repeal a law passed by another. In conclusion Gov. HENDRICKS said:

We have got something to work for. We have got the freedom of the ballot, the freedom of legislation, and the maintenance of the institutions of our country as our fathers framed them, to defend and preserve; and I am proud to know that in 1876 the great army that rallied around that banner representative of American liberty was more than 4,000,000 strong. The greatest army that was ever organized on earth was the army of American freemen that voted for Tilden and Hendricks. It was two hundred thousand majority over all, white and black votes of this country. It was more than a million of a majority of the white vote, and more majority than was ever given in the history of the United States for candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. You, my fellow citizens, that know my sentiments almost as though you could read with a glass—you men know that I did not want to become a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, but when the word came over the wires that there were 4,000,000 men voted for me for the second office in the Government, for that compliment—for no man could be more highly honored—I felt honored; but if I had not received the votes of the people, and could have slipped in some other way, as the scriptures explain it, not going in at the straight gate, but had climbed up over the wall, and round about—in that way had I sneaked into the office—then indeed would I expect no man to honor me, for I could not honor myself. That is the condition of the two gentlemen that got in there. There may be demonstrations upon the streets, and there may be shouts and hurrahs as they pass by, but history will write this story, and what she writes will never, never be obliterated. It goes to history, and down along all generations of men that one President and one Vice President came in without election, and it is the last time that story is to be written in the history of America.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* intimates that GRANT'S reputation is maloderous and beyond fumigation, and if nominated, the Democracy of Ohio would scoop up the present Republican majority with its little dip-net.

THERE should not be any further uneasiness as to GRANT'S position on the Presidency. He will certainly accept as many terms as he can get, else he would ere this have spoken a dozen words to the contrary. He can decline in unmistakable terms.

WE can assure the smart Alecs in Washington that the contest is not between HARRY OLIVER and GALUSHA GROW for United States Senator, in the Republican party. GROW don't stand the ghost of a chance. OLIVER can have the nomination, if QUAY consents, but MATTHEW has had one eye on that little situation for some time, and if DON CAMERON assists him he will clean the platter, but our information is, that DON is for the young NAPOLEON and has set his heart upon making "HARRY of the West" wear the crown. As we claim the credit of bringing him out, and giving him some character, we shall see to it that neither GROW nor QUAY shall damage his chances.

THE official canvass of the votes cast at the recent September election in California, just completed, shows the following result:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Perkins (Rep.)	67,965
Glenn (Dem.)	47,647
White (Kearney)	44,482
Clark (Pro.)	1,200

In 1876 the vote was:

Hayes	79,289
Tilden	76,464
Cooper	44

The vote at the recent election for Congressmen was as follows:

Districts.	*Republican.*	*Democratic.*	*Workingmen.*
First	20,074	2,940	18,448
Second	19,386	12,847	5,139
Third	19,830	20,019	121
Fourth	15,385	12,109	10,528
Total	74,675	47,915	34,236

HORACE DANIS (Rep.) was elected in the First district; H. F. PAGE (Rep.) in the Second; G. P. BERRY (Dem.) in the Third and R. PACHECO (Rep.) in the Fourth.

THE *Chronicle* announces the importation of 1,500 tons of pig iron from England for one of our iron works, and says "this is the heaviest importation ever made to the city, and others will follow." The *Chronicle* does not state this importation is made possible by the reduction on the duties on iron, steel, glass, coal, etc., by the Republicans under GRANT'S administration. But for this "free trade blow at our staggering industries," all this pig iron could have been produced in this country affording employment to American labor and capital as against the "pauper competition of foreign lands." That's about the jargon. We cannot see how the *Chronicle* will make out a clear case in this matter against TILDEN, especially as it says he has "exhausted the little vitality he has left," in massacreing THURMAN.

IT is a question, whether any more juries are necessary in the United States District Court, unless they will consent to return verdicts in accordance with the opinion of the District Attorney. So long as juries are entrusted with the sole control of the facts, and unanimously agree as to their application, we have yet to learn how they become responsible to any officer of Court. How many would be acquitted if it depended upon the United States District Attorney, who prosecutes each case; yet it is possible men charged with crime may be innocent, and it is for this reason juries are to dispassionately enquire into the facts, to punish the guilty and protect the innocent. There may be some exaggeration in the recent case before Judge KETCHAM, but we have conversed with gentlemen on the jury, which was recently lectured, who are as intelligent, and have as high a regard for their oaths as the District Attorney, and they feel the deepest indignation at the language applied to them.

ZACH CHANDLER, in his cups, boasts that he is the man who placed HAYES in the Presidential chair, and deliberately swindled the man who was elected by a million of the white vote of the country; he boasts that HAYES had given up the election, and was whining over the probable condition of the poor black man, when he informed him by telegraph that he was elected, and also set in motion the machinery in Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina necessary to return Republican electors. The outrage was so self-evident that the world admits it today. Yet these same men ask the suffrages of the people in this and other States. If Democrats refuse to vote next Tuesday, they will give encouragement to future pillage of the ballot, and condone the great wrong inflicted upon them in 1876. Men of Pennsylvania, are you ready to forgive and forget the acts of the past? Will you neglect to pronounce your protest against the foul conspiracy which defrauded you of your rights, disgraced the Republic, and created distrust in the permanence of our institutions?

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the Boston *Journal* says that leading Eastern Democrats have "determined to try to compel their party" during the approaching session of Congress to adopt a new financial policy, among the outlines of which are the following points:

The absolute retirement of the legal-tender greenback, on the ground that it is unconstitutional, dangerous, dishonest and unnecessary.

Free coinage of silver and gold as a condition precedent to the retirement of the legal-tender greenback.

The modification of the National banking law by adapting the system to the retirement of the legal-tender greenback with an amendment that bank reserves and redemption funds for bank notes shall be kept only in gold and silver coin.

The maintenance of the present standard of weight and fineness of the existing gold coin.

The discontinuance of the sinking fund for five years.

A reduction of taxation.

This would be a good platform in some respects; but "leading Eastern Democrats" are hardly competent to "compel the party" to adopt their views. A National Convention has alone power to make an authoritative exposition of the Democratic faith.

THE Republicans will miss ZACH CHANDLER. He was their most efficient, audacious and unscrupulous party worker. HAYES owes the Presidency to him, and it would have been fitting that he should have made mention of the fact in his official notice of the death. The one favorable point in Mr. CHANDLER'S character is that he was honest in money matters, and was no jobber in office. Democrats are smarting under too keen a sense of injury and wrong at his hands to indulge in platitudes of regret over his death. It is singular that the speech he made in Chicago, a few hours before he was found dead in his bed, should be one of the most unscrupulous in statement and bitter and revengeful in tone, recently delivered even by the most intense sectional partisan. He regretted there had not been a wholesale hanging after the war, of the rebel leaders, and this was about the only mistake of the Republican party he would acknowledge. In private life Mr. CHANDLER was very likely an amiable and generous man, but his public career, especially in 1876-'77, when it comes to be dealt with by impartial history, will not attract admirers in the future generations of Americans. He will be the central figure of a dark and gloomy page.

To show the dawn of better times Mr. Porter presents in the *International Review* some of the following evidences: "Our cotton goods are sold in Manchester, a city which has held the supremacy of the world in cottons, for half a cent a pound cheaper than the same quality can be produced in that city. Our coals are sold in Newcastle, and one enterprising American gives away a stove with every ton of American coal. American street cars are sold in New Zealand, and our locomotivos find a ready market in Italy. The English war office uses American locks, while Continental post offices have introduced the Yale lock box. Russia has declared American scales the standard scales of the Empire. We have invaded the German markets with our nickel plating, and the Prince of Wales, in purchasing American plate for his own use, reminded the British dealer that in at least one 'high industrial art' he had found a new competitor. Bottled products of St. Louis and Milwaukee distilleries triumphed over Bass, Guiness, and one hundred brewers of Austria and Bavaria, at Paris, while a Philadelphia firm captured the grand prize for lager beer in casks." That is very gratifying; but if, as Pig Iron Kelly has said, "European Statesmen" are contemplating the adoption of our system of protection, how are we going to extend this superiority, or perhaps a more immediate question should be, how can we maintain what we have?

THE funeral of General James Burns took place at Lewistown, on Wednesday last. General Burns, who died there on Sunday, was a prominent Pennsylvania politician of the old school. He was born in Mifflin County, July 4, 1802. Beginning life as a wood chopper and a railway contractor in a small way he acquired by his thrift and capacity a considerable property, was elected to the Legislature and held the office of Canal Commissioner for two years. On June 13, 1873, General Burns celebrated his "golden wedding," and on August 2 of the same year while ascending the steps of a hotel at Minnequa in company with Judge Woodward his cane fell from his hands in an attack of paralysis, since which time with the exception of a short period he had been almost deprived of the power of speech. In 1875 his only son was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun, while hunting in Clearfield, and in March, 1875, the Court appointed a committee to control his large interests. He was a staunch Democrat, always active at the polls, very popular and with a great control over men. He was a man, too, of kindly impulses and generous feelings.

MRS. PRESIDENT POLK was a warm Unionist during the war. When the confederates evacuated Tennessee, all the Union generals called on Mrs. Polk, and were cordially welcomed. One of the local superintendents of public schools, a man named Elliott, took her to task, saying she ought not to have come from her chamber to receive a Federal general. Mrs. Polk turned upon him with indignation. "Sir," she exclaimed: "I will allow no person to indicate to me whom I shall receive. My husband did not presume to correct me upon that subject." Some time afterward Mr. Elliott was put in jail for speaking or misbelieving. Mrs. Polk went to Andrew Johnson, then Military Governor, and asked for Mr. Elliott's release. Mr. Johnson said: "Mrs. Polk, at your request I will release him. But at nobody's request but your's would I do so."

LITTLE more than a month ago Mount Washington was a favorite place of resort for tourists, and there have doubtless been visitors there during the present month of fine weather. Now comes a snow storm lasting twenty-four hours, with the wind blowing at the rate of 132 miles an hour—two gales in one! It is unusually early in the season to have such a report, even from Mount Washington, though great storms, extremely cold weather and high winds are stable subjects of report from the signal office there during the winter months. In the destructive tornado at Wallingford, Conn., last year the wind was estimated to have reached a velocity of 150 miles an hour, but little more than that reported from Mount Washington, where, however, provisions have been made to resist immense destructive force.

CAPT. BURKE, of the Gate City Guards, Atlanta, Ga., which recently made a tour of the Northern and Eastern States, made a speech on his return home, in which he said:

"While mingling with the Northern people there was one prevailing sentiment, which was that, while the memories of the past are sacred with the people of both sections, a grand future is before us. As brave men they did not ask us to forget memories that are dear to us, nor did we ask them to obliterate recollections that are sacred to them. There is not a vacant chair in our Southern homes that has not its counterpart in Norther households. The past is to be deplored, and, looking to the future, our Northern friends assert that our visit among them has accomplished more toward harmony and good feeling between the sections than all the politicians could have achieved in a century."

IT is but seldom that the Judge of a United States Court in Pennsylvania has to perform the duty of pronouncing the death sentence on a prisoner. It fell to the lot of Judge Butler, however, in Philadelphia on Thursday last, in the United States Court on Isaac Jacobson, found guilty of murder on the high seas on an American ship. If Jacobson shall be hanged, it will be the first execution of a capital sentence in that city by warrant of the United States for a great many years. Between forty and fifty years ago there were two—Porter, convicted of robbing the mail, and later on, Moran, convicted of piracy.

OF the seven candidates voted for on the State ticket by the Ohio Republicans, Hickenlooper, for Lieutenant Governor, received the smallest vote. He happened to be a Union soldier. Of the seven candidates voted for on the State ticket by the Ohio Democrats, Ewing and Rice received the largest vote. They happened to be Union soldiers. Somehow or other these two facts don't seem to bear out the theories of our esteemed Republican contemporaries concerning the overpowering love of the Republicans for the Union soldier and the unquenchable animosity of the Democrats towards him.

How Far the Pleasure of Smoking is Imaginary.

[London Lancet.]

The question has been asked why a man smoking a pipe should not be aware when the candle is put out whether the tobacco is still burning. There is, first, the point of fact. It may be questioned if any one really finds himself in the difficulty supposed. We believe, under certain conditions, the doubt may exist. Smokers are not always large consumers of the weed. They often form a habit of taking very little smoke into the mouth and of breathing chiefly through the nose. The consequence is that the "pleasure" of smoking may consist in having something to do, and the sensation of doing that something is quite as likely to be a matter of seeing as of tasting. In cases of this class the smoker, being deprived of his accustomed evidence or means of enjoyment may be distressed. Of course, it is not alleged that a man cannot ascertain whether the contents of his pipe are lighted when he happens to be in the dark. That would be sheer folly.

Meanwhile the experiment, if such it can be called, is well calculated to draw the attention to the economic question how far the pleasure of smoking is generally imaginary. If it be, a suitable substitute for the expensive cigar and wasteful pipe might be found in some permanent material of proper consistency, moulded into the approved shape. It has long been a mystery to some smokers how other smokers could systematically smoke bad cigars; the mystery may be dispelled if it should turn out that the fumes of the tobacco are not even inhaled.

A Prominent St. Louisan Convicted of Perjury.

ST. LOUIS, October 30.—A decided sensation was created here last night by the conviction of Alanson B. Wakefield on a charge of perjury, in testifying falsely before a late Grand Jury. No man in St. Louis is better known than Wakefield; and as a close personal friend of the Governor and an active worker in politics he has had a great deal of influence. He has also been prominent as one of the owners of the Grand Opera House. The trial has lasted for three days, and the jury, after being out four hours, came in at ten o'clock last night, finding Wakefield guilty, and assessing the punishment at two years in the Penitentiary. Wakefield presented a pitiful spectacle when the verdict was pronounced, remaining silent, but trembling and pale. A motion was made for a new trial.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

FEMININE.

Her hair was strictly cardinal;
Her face was flaked with freckles;
But still she scooped George Henry in,
Because she had the shekels.
—*New York Star.*

THE Prince of Wales is a member of six Paris clubs.

THE wheat-grower's motto—of two weevils choose the least.

THE property of Dr. Lemoyne, the cremationist, is appraised at $300,000.

THOMAS CARLYLE has suffered from dyspepsia ever since he was a boy.

A COOK stove may be converted into a base burner by sitting on it while it's hot.

IT was a confirmed drunkard who exclaimed, "I had rather be tight than be President."

MR. GEORGE BANCROFT, the historian, has grown so deaf that he can scarcely hear a word.

EX-SECRETARY HARLAN of Iowa hopes to be again elected to the United States Senate from that State.

MR. COGSWELL, of Pawtucket, R. I., has given $25,000 to build a drinking fountain which he will present to that city.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S son Charles has engaged to supply the Congregational pulpit at Milton, N. H. for a year.

To Book Worm—Yes, John B. Gough was the author of the invitation "Drink to me only with thine eyes."—*Albany Journal.*

MR. W. R. BALCH, the Boston journalist who captured Chastine Cox, is soon to assume the managing editorship of the Philadelphia *Press*.

OWING to the completion of the Mississippi jetties the receipts of corn at New Orleans have increased threefold, and the receipts of wheat sevenfold.

WHEN Douglass Jerrold heard a society bore speaking of a song that "always carried him away" when he heard it, Jerrold simply asked if some one present would please to sing it.

TEAMSTERS along the Gila river, Arizona, complain of the large herds of wild camels that have of late taken possession of the main road, to the consternation of horses and mules.

WHEN Douglass Jerrold heard a society bore speaking of a song that "always carried away" when he heard it, Jerrold simply asked if some one present would please to sing it.

COQUELIN of the Francais, acts a little play of his own composition at private entertainments in Paris. A May fly is supposed to have got into the leg of his trousers, and the plot consists in getting it out.

MRS. LILY LANGTRY is described as having been in her childhood, "a lovely little creature with floating golden hair, who used to dash about the Island of Jersey on her little pony in most daring fashion."

A PROMINENT business man of Linkville, Oregon, took a huge swallow of aqua ammonia, thinking it was whisky. His life was despaired of for a time, but he was finally convinced the liquid wasn't water, and revived at once.

AT the Yorktown celebration a "blarsted Hinglishman," after surveying the situation and surroundings, said: "I can well understand now why Lord Cornwallis surrendered Yorktown. If I owned such a place, I would give it up myself."

A CLERGYMAN asks the London *Times* why women "do not take up the employment of dentists, to their own sex. The profits are large. Lately I had to call upon my dentists, and had to wait many hours. There were a dozen ladies staying for their turn."

SAYS the Utica *Herald*:—"It is a fact to which due weight must be given that Mr. Cornell may run ten, twenty, even thirty thousand votes behind his ticket, and be elected, while the rest of the State ticket is elected. Such a victory would be no victory at all."

CAPTAIN A. NISBET LEE, United States officer in charge of the Portland canal, under General Weitzel, died in Louisville, Kentucky, Friday. He was a native of Baltimore, being a son of Admiral Lee, and was in his thirty-sixth year. He graduated at West Point in 1865.

AT a coroner's inquest in Troy, N. Y., the other day a policeman on the witness stand was asked: "What are the duties of a police officer?" His reply was: "To see that everything is carried on; the different kind of drunkards; if a man's drunk and ain't disorderly he's all right."

ONE THOUSAND students sailed from the grounds of the University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, on Wednesday night, and attempted to overawe the citizens. Fire bells were rung, the militia companies turned out and a riot ensued. A number of the students were battered severely and ten of them were lodged in jail.

MR. G. J. HOLYOKE, the English reformer, says that Washington is the most beautiful of American cities. He says that Gladstone will probably succeed Beaconsfield, and that where a few years ago ten Englishmen were Republicans from sympathy, there are now thousands who are such from conviction.

CETEWAYO'S demeanor at the time of his capture is said to be very quiet. More than once he was moved to tears. His only entreaty was that he might remain at Zululand: "Do with me as you please!" he exclaimed; "treat me as you like, place me in the humblest capacity, but let me live and die in my own land."

WE miss those Agnes Jenks-like references to "Jimmy" Buchanan in Secretary Sherman's New York speeches. They proved wonderfully popular with the boys in Jersey, but since the Secretary has gone a little further North he finds that "Sammy" Tilden is somewhat more of an issue than "Jimmy" Buchanan.

A FALL RIVER, Massachusetts, correspondent says that a cat there, the mother of two kittens, two weeks ago adopted a young rat about the size of a mouse. The cat has caught several rats and mice for the kittens to play with and eat, but treats the adopted rat with the tenderest maternal care, and affords it the same nourishment that she gives to her own kittens.

A MOVEMENT has been started for the celebration in England, in June next year, of the centenary of the establishment of Sunday schools, and with that object in view the Committee of the Sunday school Union are already taking active steps. The program will include a great international convention of Sunday school workers from all parts of the world; and the unveiling of a bronze statue of Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, the founder of the movement.

THE BRAVE LADIES.

The Rescued Female Captives of the Utes.

Their Treatment by the Utes and Rescue.

A dispatch from Los Pinos, Colorado, October 25, via Del Norte, October 28, is as follows;

Captain Kline, Major Sherman, and Saunders arrived at Ouray's house last night with Mrs. and Miss Meeker and Miss Price and her two children, a little girl of four and a nuring babe. They came to the agency this morning and start East in the afternoon.

The captivity of twenty-two days through which they have passed has been a terrible trial, and its scenes and incidents will never be forgotten. They were delivered over to General Adams on the 21st inst., in the camp on a tributary of the Grand river, after a council lasting five hours. The council was very heated, and at one time it was thought that the Indians would refuse General Adams' demand. On the approach of General Adams the captives were hid in the brush a short distance from the camp. During the council Susan, a sister of Ouray and squaw of Johnson, made a speech, strongly advocating the release of the prisoners, the first instance on record of a squaw's appearance in an important council. She was followed by Johnson, who quoted Ouray's orders and advice. It was not until General Adams threatened to leave unless the prisoners were released unconditionally that the peace party prevailed.

The history of the prisoners during their captivity forms a most pathetic chapter. After the killing of Agent Meeker the women attempted to escape into the brush from the burning buildings. Mrs. Meeker was fired at and received a flesh wound in the hip four inches in length. The Indians called to Miss Meeker and Mrs. Price in the following words:—"Indians no shoot, white woman stops—Indian no hurt!" After being secured they were mounted on ponies. Miss. Meeker with Mrs. Price's oldest child tied behind her, Mrs. Price, with her infant in her arms, and Mrs. Meeker, who is sixty-four years of age, and lame, were compelled to accompany their captors. When they struck camp at midnight Mrs. Meeker was dismounted and fell to the ground, unable to move, and the Indians surrounded her and added to the misery of her situation by jeering and taunting the "old white squaw." The next morning they were separated, Douglass taking charge of Mrs. Meeker, Persane of Miss Meeker, and Mrs. Price and children being guarded by an Uncompahgre Ute.

The sufferings of Mrs. Meeker were indescribable during her stay with Douglass, whose squaw abused her by neglect, and by pushing, striking, and taunting her. On one occasion Douglass threw down some blankets and compelled Miss Meeker to dismount, saying that they were going into camp. He then said they were going to stab them, and exhibited the butcher knives to be used for the purpose. Then he placed a musket to her forehead and said, "Indian going to shoot." The courageous girl never flinched and laughed at the burly savage. He asked her if she was afraid, and her ready response, "I am not afraid of Indians or of death," elicited the admiration of the red devils. They turned their derision upon Chief Douglass and he slunk from her presence.

Soon afterward the captives were placed in charge of Chief Johnson, and through the instrumentality of Johnson's squaw their condition was very much improved and further indignities prevented.

Apprehension as to the treatment of the captives to a fate worse than death have happily proved to be unsustained by facts, and they arrived here in safety, although worn out by the indignities detailed above. Susan proved to be their guardian spirit, and had it not been for her intercession the fate of the women would have formed one of the blackest pages of the history of Indian devilitry.

Last night on their arrival, Ouray expressed great satisfaction and this morning on their departure, Chapta, the wife of Ouray, wept like a child.

The agency effects were all dertroyed, the women only saving such clothing as they happened to have on. Mrs. Meeker was permitted to enter the burning building to get her money and "spirit book," as she told the Indians. The money, $30, was taken from her. Miss Meeker had $80 in the building and Mrs. Price a small amount, which was destroyed by the flames.

Through the fearful ordeal of captivity Mrs. Price and Miss Meeker almost fought for poor old Mrs. Meeker. They could use a little Spanish and Ute, and their defiance of intruding Indians and their readiness to resent insults to the old lady challenged the respect of even the blood-thirsty aborigines. They would push the savages right and left when interfered with, and on making complaint to Susan were always able to foil them in their brutal attempts. Susan laid down the law in a favorable manner, and woe unto that warrior who dared to murmur. The bravery of these ladies has been unexampled, and to this fact may be attributed the favor which they otherwise would not have received. The Indian runners, prior to the release of the captives, reported that the white squaws were "heap brave." The statements of the captives have been taken in detail by Inspector Pollock for official use.

A Consistent French Republican.

London *Truth* says: "Here is a perfectly authentic anecdote, which throws more light on M. Grevy's character than any I have ever heard. It certainly shows that M. Grevy is true to himself, even as he has never been false to any man. Unlike most official Frenchmen, he believes enough in his own country to invest in her funds, and the other day went to the Bank of France to receive his dividends. He was already President of the Republic, yet he quietly placed himself in the *queue* and waited his turn, sandwiched between a pretty employee and a green grocer's wife. Suddenly a high official of the bank espied him, but was scarcely able to believe his own eyes, and when he did, almost fainted with horror. The President was forthwith accosted with all honors and bidden to quit the *queue*, that his money might be paid him at once. 'Many thanks,' he answered, 'but I really don't mind waiting.' And the Chief Magistrate of the Republic—a true Liberal in every good sense of that word—quietly bided his time. The humblest citizen was not to lose a moment of time on his account."

An Unparalleled Coincidence.

[From the Summerville (Ga.) Gazette.]

Miss Wilson, an elderly lady who lives near Lafayette, while out at her cow pen the other day, by some mishap fell over a rail and broke the cap of her thigh bone. Soon thereafter she sent for her sister, Mrs. Greer, of Chattooga county. This latter lady went out next morning to perform the same work and had the misfortune to fall over the same rail, breaking a bone just exactly as her sister had done. They both now lie in beds in the same room, without the hope of ever again being able to walk.

Get Out Doors!

The close confinement of all factory work gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidney and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle. See another column. 40

SHE.

All sweet and various things do lend themselves
And blend and intermix in her rare soul,
As chorded notes which were untuneful else
Clasp each the other in a perfect whole.

Within her spirit, dawn, all dewy-pearled,
Seems held and folded in by golden noons,
While past the sunshine gleams a further world
Of deep-star spaces and mysterious moons.

Like widths of blowing ocean wet with spray,
Like breath of early blooms at morning caught,
Like cool airs on the cheek of heated day,
Come the fair emanations of her thought.

Her movement, like the curving of a vine,
Seems an unerring accident of grace,
And like a flower's the subtle change and shine
And meaning of her brightly tranquil face.

And like a tree, unconscious of her shade,
She spreads her helpful branches everywhere
For wandering bird or bee, nor is afraid
To many guests shall crowd to harbor there.

For she is kinder than all others are,
And weak things, sad things gather where she dwells
To reach and taste her strength and drink of her
As thirsty creatures of clear water-wells.

Why vex with words where words are poor and vain?
In one brief sentence lies the riddle's key,
Which those who love her read and read again,
Finding each time new meanings: She is she:
—SUSAN COOLIDGE in the *Independent*.

SCENES IN THE EAST.

An American General Gives His Views of Egyptian Life.

The Ex-Khedive's Agriculture—The Numerality of the People.

[Interview with Gen. Loring of the Khedive's Army in St. Paul Pioneer.]

Gen. Loring, who held the highest military rank in the Egyptian army ever accorded to an American or a foreigner, was an intimate friend of the khedive. In this land of great wheat fields, it was a natural inquiry if there was anything of the kind in Egypt.

"Not in the wheat line," responded the general, "but the deposed khedive was the largest cotton producer and sugar planter in the world. He employed at one time fifty-eight thousand men and ten thousand camels. Railroads ran through his fields to bring his crops to the gins and sugar-mills. Gen. Sherman told me he had seen the largest sugar mill in the West Indies, but it was no such an affair as the khedive's. The khedive was extravagant in the purchase of machinery for his refineries. He first introduced the French manufacture and then the English. The banks of the Nile were strewn with discarded machinery. Vast sums of money were expended in these unfortunate purchases. His estate embraced nearly a million of acres of the richest lands of the Nile, extending up to Minnai and below Cairo in the delta, in the neighborhood of Tanta and Mansoura. His employes wouldn't take kindly to improved machinery for tilling the soil. They would throw away the steam plow and stick to the one used in Joseph's time. Neither would they abandon their mud houses. The viceroy before Ismail, built a village of good houses and moved his employes into them. As soon as he was out of sight they deserted the abodes of modern civilization for the huts, eight feet high and twelve feet square."

"What was the value of the khedive's crop ?"

"It amounted to several million pounds sterling. With the cotton and sugar trade throughout the world he was well posted. He possessed all the obtainable statistics and watched the growth of the cotton crop in the United States as clearly as any Liverpool dealer. His cotton sells for a half penny more in Liverpool than our southern cotton. The khedive provided costly structures for housing his crops and the protection of his machinery and animals. All this was done by the khedive out of his private fortune. It is said his employes were not always paid, but I believe he furnished the money and his agents forgot to distribute it."

"What becomes of this vast estate ?"

"He divided it among his five daughters and seven boys. He gave each one a palace, corresponding to the modern villa of our American millionaires. Every recent appliance and convenience are found in those palaces. The inmates dress and live after the modern fashion. The women, however, wear the veil and only visit among their Mahomedan acquaintances."

THE HAREM.

"A word about the Harem ?"

"All the children born in the Harem are legitimate. The law only allows the khedive four wives or queens. Each queen is entitled to a separate palace, and also each Ikbal (favorite) a separate palace. The late khedive had several thousand women, but he disposed of a great many of them to the officers of the army for economy's sake. The women were delighted at the exchange. These women included the Circassian, Turkish, Nubian, Arabian and African—all colors."

"How did the old khedive regard the United States ?"

"As a great nation—one of the most powerful countries on the earth. One day he was talking to me with his eyes nearly closed, his usual manner, when I remarked to him that the hay crop in the United States was more valuable than the cotton. His eyes opened wide; he was completely taken back, and his credulity fully tested. The payment of the Alabama claims by England to the United States surprised him and the whole East. It persuaded him that no country in the world so fearlessly held England responsible for her acts as the United States. The wealth of England is all powerful in the east, and all nations are made to bend to British interests. When the United States took Great Britain by the throat and made her pay her debts, it elevated her enormously in the estimation of the eastern nations. Disraeli knows no international law in the East except British interests."

THE OBELISK FOR NEW YORK.

"Who is the American citizen who is furnishing the money to move that obelisk from Alexandria to New York city?"

"I am told that it is Wm. H Vanderbilt, the railway king. That obelisk is the true Cleopatra needle. The one that England got was never known in Egypt as Cleopatra's needle. While I am glad our country is the fortunate recipient, it appears to me an outrage on Alexandria and Egypt."

"What was the khedive's motive in making such a rare present?"

"I think he was courting the favor of the United States. His fortunes as a ruler were waning, and believing the United States was an enemy of England and the most powerful one, he imagined that our friendship might avail him something. He had always been anxious for her favor."

"How is the obelisk regarded in Egypt?"

"It is the only object of great historical interest left in Alexandria, and it won't be there long. It is the first object you see in approaching the city from the sea. The obelisk that went to England had been buried for a hundred years in the sand some thirty feet from the one standing. Booth were brought from Heliopolis by Cleopatra and placed in front of the palace of the Cæsars. The New York obelisk is much better preserved than the English trophy, and the writing on it is more distinct. It is one of the oldest obelisks in the world, and was constructed during that splendid era of art of the twelfth dynasty, a thousand years before Joseph. Not a man in Egypt could realize that the khedive had given it away. They were all wonder-struck. When England was moving her obelisk there was general rejoicing in England when the rumor came back that it was

LOST IN THE SEA.

"What is the color of our obelisk ?"

"It is the color of a brown-stone front on Fifth avenue. It came from the famous quarry six hundred miles above Cairo. I think it is about seventy feet high. The granite, fresh from the quarry, sparkles like jewels. The grandest of all obelisks is still sacred in the temple of Karnak. It is a hundred feet high, and is the most beautifully-cut and engraved of all known obelisks. The one in Paris was in this temple, and is the second in height in the world. There is one in the quarry like the one is Karnak. The New York obelisk is a thousand years older than either of the others. The most interesting one, historically, is still at Heliopolis. It was cut 3,064 years B. C., and preserves all the style and grandeur of the finest sculpture of that brilliant epoch of Egyptian art. It is the only object left of the splendid city of "On." It stood in front of the Temple of the Sun, of which Joseph's father was the priest, where Moses learned his Egyptian wisdom and where Plato, Solon and Pythagoras learned their philosophy."

EGYPTIAN MORALS.

"Do you expect an improvement in the morals of the Egyptians?"

"There must be a change in their civilization. They must improve or change their religion. The Koran and the additions to it have become so interwoven with the life of the Eastern people that, like Gulliver, they are tied by a thousand invisible threads so tightly that they can't talk, eat or sleep without being controlled by it in every possible way. For instance, once a year three thousand people go to the city of Tanta to attend the great fete. All mussulman husbands, not being allowed to accompany their wives in public, send a eunuch or some trusty old woman of the family with their wives. This right to visit the saint is complete and inviolable. Somewhat at liberty the women avail themselves of the opportunity with their yashmaks and silks in perfect incognito to please saint or devil! Every Egyptian woman's ambition is to bear children. It is their religion. The women who have not been blessed go up and pray to this saint. The husband believes if her prayers are answered that she will in due time make him happy. The women, however, know the saint theory is all humbug, and that

SECRET INTIMACY

with a strange Arab or other male person is the truth of history. By her intrigue at Tanta she fools the eunuch or old woman accompanying and makes the acquaintance of a man, it matters not who. It is a fete of immorality, and Tanta is probably that time the most extensive place of one kind of wickedness in the world. The immoral exhibitions on street corners in the Arabian sections of the Egyptian cities rival anything that can be found in the civilized world. The indecent-exposure man is there in all his original nakedness, and he is no curiosity or interloper. Scenes that can't be painted follow. They are not confined to sex, and the women are not more modest than the men. In this, an Anglo-Saxon country, the scenes would be simply beastly. In fact, beasts would be more retiring. They are the results of a much-abused religion. The marriage ceremony in Egypt is indescribably filthy. A Sioux savage is a christian beside the brute that worships at the shrine of Mahomet. There is one curious thing about the wife who proves false to her husband, and almost every woman does, and that is her privelege to die at his indignant hands. He can shoot her and say nothing about it, or if anyone meddles with the family affair the husband presents the facts to the khedhive and his religion acquits him. Of course every wife is not found out, or there would be a scarcity of wives in Egypt. There is the Almee Bee dance, on the street in front of houses and hotels, and in elegant *salons*, that surpasses in the display of the human form of the young girl any can-can that was ever conceived in the lowest dives of New York and Paris. It is a perfect dance, the girls being educated to it from children. There is a scene in Don Juan that approaches it, but what Byron would portray to the imagination is an every day exhibition in life in Cairo. Shakspeare's Venus and Adonis or the rape of Lucrece doesn't begin to mate the Bee dance. It is all that the immoral imagination can depict. It is the last scene that the most lascivious people could invent for their amusement. It takes the place of the hand-organ and monkey, but it is a bad substitute.

LORING'S QUARTERS.

"What kind of quarters did the khedive furnish you ?"

"I occupied three different palaces. The finest was Gavarshuew, in Alexandria. It was my residence in headquarters. There was a grand rotunda in the center, approached by a marble stairway, with an extensive mosaic terrace between it and the rotunda. The palace was magnificently furnished. The rooms were very large. My private chamber was larger than the dining hall of the Headquarters Hotel. The finest Persian carpet covered the floor. The costliest lace curtains hung at the great windows. The furniture was richer than a bonanza king's. Around the outside of the chamber was a piazza, screened by lattice work, and opening upon the Mediterranean Sea. This piazza was carpeted, and was intended for an early morning walk. The room was built for the most luxuriant comfort of the sleeper. The doors of one of the great saloons of the palace were mirrors on the inside, extending from the floor to the lofty ceiling. The walls of the billiard-rooms were lined with variegated silks. The upholstery throughout the palace was simply regal. There were two oriental gardens, filled with flowers and trees. There was also a marble terrace in the rear, and, front and back, urns of flowers decorated these terraces. On one side was the sea, and on the other a lake. It was built by the viceroy before the last one, and was used as his summer residence. Another palace I occupied was known as 'The Stranger's Palace,' and was built by Mahomet Ali. It contained forty rooms, and was used for entertaining distinguished guests."

HIS UNIFORM.

Gen. Loring wore two decorations from the khedive and sultan—one, "grand commander," was for military service, and the other, "grand officer," for his services in the Abyssinian war. His sword was presented to him by Florida, and is a brilliantly ornamented weapon. Gen. Loring on his recent visit to his State, found that he was the only survivor of two companies who fought with him in the Seminole war. It was in this war that he was shot in the right shoulder. In the Mexican war he lost his arm, and had it amputated while he coolly smoked a cigar and watched the operation. In the rebellion he was shot in the breast, the ball striking a rib near the heart and glancing around and coming out of his back. In the Abysinian war he was killed—at least, he had the pleasure of reading extended obituary notices published in the American press. Loring is 56, commencing his military career at 12 years of age by running away from Florida and carrying a shotgun in '36 for the independence of Texas. The general left this morning for Bismarck and Fort Lincoln, where he will visit his old comrades, Maj. Tilford, of the Seventh Cavalry, and Gen T. L. Rosser.

CÁCTUS.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.

Her Great Trouble with a Drunken and Brutal Husband.

[Davenport Democrat.]

She has separated from her husband in England, a division of her property having been made, and she returns to this country next week—says the New York *Herald* of Mary Scott-Siddons. Well, it is a wonder that she didn't separate from him years ago. Such a life as he, a great big man, led that beautiful little wife of his in the West isn't often endured so long by women of pluck and energy. Mrs. Siddons first visited Davenport in 1871, we believe, and while she was entertaining a great audience at the Opera House, he was drunk as a fool in the old Burt's house, raging about his wife, using vile epithets concerning her and swearing he would be divorced.

That was the kind of a husband he was. Yet he handled all her money, and her readings were in demand at $200 a night those times. And the way he took care of her money was to scatter it around. One winter night Mrs. Siddons, her maid and husband were on the train from the Southwest, and the conductor asked Scott for his fare. He was in a drunken sleep. He put his hand in his overcoat pocket, pulled out a great bunch of greenbacks, held his hand up to the conductor, opened it wide, let the money drop on the floor, dropped his fist, and was asleep again in a second. The conductor picked up the money, and there was $140 in the pile; he took out the fare for three and handed the rest to Mrs. Siddons, who was warming herself at the stove. When the train reached Columbus Junction the Siddons party left it to change cars, and Scott allowed his wife and the maid to carry two big trunks to the other baggage car, where he followed with a little valise in his hand, cursing the weather. Yet Mrs. Siddons complained not a word; in fact, she never was heard to complain to outsiders. He may never have abused her to her face, but he was terribly abusive of her to bar-room loungers when on his "tares." The party were here three or four days once, and while their hotel bill was $65 Scott's liquor bill was $80! He must have spent a fortune for her. The *Herald* says that in the settlement Mr. Siddons is to have possession of the property in New Zealand, which is very valuable, it appears, and that Mrs. Siddons begins life over again with a largely-reduced fortune, but with a brave heart and talents ripened by growth and culture. Some of the old-time New Zealanders ought to get hold of that fellow, who appended his wife's name to his own, instead of prefixing her name to his paternal cognomen.

Brother Gardner on Family Government.

[Detroit Free Press Lime Kiln Club.]

"Las' night, just de ole woman was grindin' up de butcher- knife to cut her corns, der cum a knock on de doah," began the President of the Lime Kiln Club as Paradise Hall grew quiet. "It war de ole man Mosher, an' I could see right away dat he didn't feel in whoopin' speerit. I reckon you all knows de ole man, an' you knows he am hard-workin' an' honest. Well, he was ober dar to see about his son Hunyadus. Dat Hunyadus am a powerful bad boy an' I knows it, an' de old man he sot down an' tole me dat de day had arrove when he could no longer control de boy. Yes, he sot dar on de aige of the wood-box an' cried like a chile 'cause dat Hunyadus had come home an' cussed aroun', an axed for money, an' declar'd he bust de hull family or hev it. I axed him how ole de boy was, an' he wiped his nose and said 16. I axed him how much de boy weighed, an' he looked up at de ceilin' an' said about a hundred an' twenty. Den I pushed de tea-kettle furder back on de stove an' I went for de ole man like a steamboat 'sploshun. De ideah of a boy like dat runum' de house made me mad all de way up an' down, an' I tole Mosher if he didn't go hum an' flop dat Hunyadus outer his butes an' den mop him aroun' till he cried quits, dat he mus' nebber darken my gate agin. He got up an' he went, an' clus behind him. Dat boy still in de house, bluffin' de ole woman aroun,' and kickin' de dog under de stove, an' de opportunity was all dat could be axed fur. De ole man bounced in, waltzed up to de wayward child, and de way he made de fur fly tickled me all ober. When I left de winder Hunyadus was wipin' de tears away wid one han' an' eatin' cold pancakes wid de odder, an' de ole man had such a smile as I heven't seen on his face for ober seven years." After the applause had subsided, the President continued: "Treat your boys kindly an' like a good father should, but a son gits de big-head an' emagines dat he can run de caboose widout help from de ole folks, an' dat he am master of his days and nights, sot right on him like a bag of sand fallin' from de roof top! Let him know who owns de cabin and who brings in de purvishuns."

A Cordial Invitation to Stay.

[Oliver Johnson.]

One day a stranger came into the office looking angry, and inquired for Greeley. I pointed him to the little den where Greeley was scratching away for dear life, and he made for it. As he went in I heard him say; "You —— old hypocrite!" Greeley did not look up or even pause, but kept driving his pen madly on, his nose within a couple of inches of the paper and his lips whispering the words after the pen, as was his wont. The fellow continued, calling Greeley's attention to an article that had offended him, and denouncing him as a villian, a coward, and a liar, with an oath about every other word, meantime threatening to "knock his head off." Greeley didn't stop for a moment, but jabbed his pen into the ink and wrote on unruffled by the blasphemy. At last the intruder exhausted his vocabulary and turned to leave the room, when Greely jumped up and squeaked out to him, "Say, neighbor, don't go! Stay here and free your mind!"

[For The Post.]

WHY NOT BY ME.

"Suggested by some words of Father G."

BY MINNIE J. OWREY.

There is many a sheaf ungathered
In the field of the golden grain;
And the voice of the Lord, unheeded,
Cries oft to our hearts in vain.
There are works to be done for the Master;
There are seeds of His faith to be sown,
And His favor on the earth are forsaken,
And we heed not their sorrowful moan.

There are plenty to toil in the sunshine,
But few who will enter the shade,
Where only His eye and His pity
Can fathom the sacrifice made.
There are ways so hidden and lowly,
In ignorance, mis'ry, and sin,
That only His mystic eye 'holy,
Can know when we enter them, in.

There are prayers to be said for the erring
And tears to be shed for the soul;
Of the hearts that are breaking around us,
Shall we answer? for some one must go,
For the cry of the Lord, unheeded,
Goes forth in the world to-day,
For reapers both faithful and willing
To enter the lowliest way.

And there cometh the sweet old story,
The story that nothing can dim,
Of the God-life, lived with the humble
In the path, self chosen by Him,—
Of the heart that was human in pity,
The poor were His tenderest care,
And the mournful, and erring, and outcast,
Found always a Comforter there.

Since some one must answer the summons
That comes to the vineyard to-day,
To follow His wanderings lowly,
To reap in the humblest way;
Since some one must strive with the erring,
And gather them tenderly in;
I cry from the way I have chosen—
He shall hear through the sorrow and sin,
"Why not by me."

MRS. MEEKER'S STORY.

The White River Massacre as Seen by the Agent's Widow.

Dragged Along the Trail—Insulted by "Braves"—Mocked by Squaws.

Mrs. Nathan C. Meeker, wife of the murdered agent, on her way to Greeley, is at Denver, Colorado; she is sixty-four years old, with black hair, now partly tinged with gray, and blue eyes. She is small in stature, her weight being only ninety pounds. She is the daughter of a sea captain, and was born in Cheshire, Conn. She moved with her parents when a child, to the Western Reserve in Ohio when the country was a vast wilderness, and was reared as a pioneer's daughter, with many sisters and brothers. She taught school for several years, and was married at the age of twenty-nine to N. C. Meeker in Clariden, Geauga county, Ohio. She is the mother of five children. We make these extracts from Mrs. Meeker's statement of the massacre at the White River agency and her captivity among the Indians.

THE AGENCY.

I went with my daughter Josephine to the White River Agency, where we joined my late husband (agent) July 17, 1878. We did not like the site of the old agency, as it was in a canon. The altitude was too high for the practice of agriculture, and the winds blew fiercely and constantly. The government, therefore, gave permission to Mr. Meeker to move the agency to a beautiful valley, where the grass is always green, where there is no snow and where there is plenty of land to cultivate and timber in abundance. There was a magnificent view of the mountains, and the rivers were swarming with speckled trout. I have not seen a more charming spot anywhere. Comfortable buildings were erected and fine avenues were laid out. One of these, the main street, which ran as straight as a line from the canon to the agency, was named after Chief Douglass. My husband was preparing to plant mountain evergreens on both sides of it. The agency grounds were well kept. The government Indian farm was enclosed with a neat wire fence, and it produced all kinds of crops. The Indians until the mutiny helped to cultivate the soil. They raised potatoes, beets, turnips and other vegetables. The white employes planted the wheat. In the agency yard I had some flowers, such as verbenas, mignonette, petunias and others of a more common sort. The Indians seemed to like the improvements, and they admired the flowers. On ration days their children were to be seen with bunches of flowers in their hands. A large irrigating canal was built by the Indians under the agent's direction. It would water the whole valley. My husband discovered five or six good coal mines in the vicinity, at three of which there was a large quantity of loose coal all ready for removal. It was as good coal as any in Colorado, and when used in the blacksmith forge it burned well.

THE MASSACRE

I was in the kitchen with my daughter, washing dishes, about half-past one o'clock. We had just finished dinner. Some of the Indians had eaten with us, and Chief Douglass had been picking around the table and joking with my daughter Josephine while we were washing the dishes. There came a volley of firearms—a succession of sharp explosions. It was startling and I knew what was coming. My daughter and I looked into each other's faces. Mrs. Price, who was washing clothes at the door, rushed in, exclaiming:—

"What shall we do?"

Josephine said, "Keep all together," and the girl was as cool as if she were receiving callers in a parlor.

The windows were shot in. Our first move was to get under the bed in Josephine's room to avoid the bullets, which were whizzing over our heads. Josephine had the key of the milk house and proposed to go there. The bullets were flying like hailstones, and we locked ourselves into the milk house, which had double walls filled in with adobe clay, and there was only oae little window. We stayed there all the afternoon and heard no sounds but the crash of the guns. We knew all the men were being killed, and expected that the Indians would finish the day with the butchery of the women. Frank Dresser came in shot through the leg. He killed an Indian just as we let him into the milk house.

BURNING OUT THEIR PREY.

About five o'clock in the afternoon the firing ceased and all was still. Suddenly we heard the low crackle of flames and smelt smoke. Then we saw it coming through the cracks in the ceilings, and knew that the destruction of the agency buildings had begun.

While in the building we barely whispered, and tried to keep Mrs. Price's babies still. As the fire was increasing we left the milk house cautiously, and Josephine reconnoitered the enemy.

"It's a good time to escape" she said. "The Indians are busy stealing agency goods."

We went around in front of the agent's office and found the doors open and things undisturbed, except that some of my husband's clothing lay on the front stoop. We saw no one, living or dead, and no sign of anyone having been killed. We ran, in a line with the buildings, toward the sage brush, so as to keep the buildings between us and the Indians, who were at the warehouse pulling out the goods, but we had not gone far before we were discovered, and the Indians made for us, firing as they ran. The bullets fell all around us, and one struck me on the thigh, ploughing through the flesh, just under the skin. It stung me like a wasp and I thought it time to drop. I fell to the ground. The Indians captured Josephine and Mrs. Price first, as they were behind me, with Mrs. Price's babies.

A COWARDLY CAPTOR.

A chief, whose name I could never learn, came to me and said he was "heap sorry." He asked me if I could get up. I said "Yes." He then asked if I would go with him. I said "Yes." He said he was "heap mad; soldier killed Indian;" he saw them shoot and he was "heap mad." They would "no kill women and children." The Indians had so ordered it. He said that he would take me to Chief Douglass' house, and asked if I had any whiskey. I said "No;" and he asked if I had any money. I answered that there was some in my room in the building, then on fire. The Indian told me to get it, and he would wait for me. He was afraid to go into the burning building. I got the money, the Indian urging me to hurry up, as he had a great way to go that night. We went to Douglass' camp, and the Indian made me count the money. There were $30. The Indian took it and gave it to Chief Douglass. I had two silver dollars, and Douglass gave them to the Indian who captured me. The Indian then went away.

GOING BACK ONCE MORE.

I told Douglass that I must have some blankets. He sent an Indian named Thompson to the burning building with me, and I got a hood, a shawl and one blanket. I handed around bedding, &c., among the Indians rather than have them destroyed. The Indians took them, and I afterward saw them in camp when I was suffering for the want of blankets to keep me warm. I went back to Douglass and said that I wanted my medicine and my "spirit book." I had doctored Douglass and his family. He said, "Go;" so I went back a second time, and got a large copy of "Pilgrim's Progress" and a box of medicines. The box was so heavy that an Indian refused to carry it. It was lost, but he took the book. When I got back to Douglass and told that chief the Indian had said that the medicine chest was too heavy to carry, Douglass looked disappointed and sorrowful, and asked:—

"Couldn't you have split the box a little so you could have brought part of it?"

SEEING HER DEAD HUSBAND.

In going back this last time I saw the body of my husband stretched out on the ground in front of the warehouse; all the clothing was gone but the shirt. The body was not mutilated. The arms were extended at the sides of the head. The face looked as peaceful and natural as in life, but blood was running from the mouth. I stooped to kiss him, but just as my lips were near his I saw an Indian standing stone still, looking at me, so I turned and walked away. Douglass afterward said that my husband was shot through the side of the head.

Preparations to leave immediately were made. It was now dark and Douglass lost no time in getting started. Being lame from having had a thigh dislocated three years ago, and not being used to riding, I asked to ride behind Douglass. The moon came out so clearly that the night seemed like day. We forded the river and trotted off toward the mountains to the South. Douglass' breath smelt strongly of whiskey. He said:—

"Your father dead; I had a father once; he too is dead. Agent no understand about the fight Indians make."

DRUNKEN INSULT.

The other Indians all took out bottles of whisky, which they held up between their eyes and the moon as they drank so as to see how much was left. Douglass as he rode along sang what seemed to be an obscene song to a pretty melody in slow measure. When he had finished he asked how I liked it. My limb ached so terribly that I could scarcely sit on the horse. Douglass held it a while; then he strapped it in a kind of a sling to his saddle. I asked if I should see my daughter, Josephine. Douglas replied, "Yes." As we rode a villainous looking Indian trotted alongside and slapped me on the shoulder, and asked how I would like to be his squaw, and he made indecent proposals. Chief Douglass listened and laughed. He said the Indian was an Arapahoe and I would kill Utes if I married an Arapahoe.

THREATENING DEATH AND OUTRAGE.

We left the trail and came to a little canon in the mountains, with high rocks on all sides. All dismounted and the prisoners were searched by the Indians, even to our shoes and stocking. They stole my pocketbook, which was full of needles, and a handkerchief, but they gave the handkerchief back. They talked indecently to us and made shameful proposals. They were drunk and their conversation was loud with ribaldry. They even threatened me with death if I did not submit to their bestiality. Fortunately I escaped outrage, but had to submit to terrifying threats of violence and death. Douglass went through the burlesque of imitating the employes in keeping guard at the agency. He mocked the soldiers, walking up and down with a gun on his shoulder, and sang.

Douglass' squaw treated me very well for one or two days, then she began to illuse me, and gave me nothing to eat for one day. While Douglass was gone his son-in-law told me frightful stories. He said the Indians "no shoot" me, but would stab me to death with knives. One squaw went through the pantomime of roasting me alive—at least I so understood it. Josephine told me that it was only done to torment me. If Douglass had got killed I would probably have been punished. A row of knives was prepared with scabbards and placed in the tent for use. Then Douglass' son-in-law, Johnson, came to me and asked if I had seen the knives being fixed all day. I said "Yes." He replied that "Indians perhaps stab me and no shoot me."

"You say Douglass your friend; we see Douglass when come back from soldiers."

THE BAD DOUGLASS BLOOD.

Many of the squaws looked very sorrowful, as if some great calamity were about to happen; others were not kind to me, and Freddie Douglass, the chief's son, whom I had taken into my house at the agency and washed and taught and doctored and nursed and made healthy, came to me in my captivity and mocked me worse than all the rest. The Douglass blood was in him, and he was bad. He said I was a bad squaw and an old white squaw. He tried to steal the old wildcat skin that I slept on, and he stole my handkerchief while I was asleep and jeered me during my imprisonment.

I rode a pony with neither saddle, nor bridle nor stirrups. There was only a tent cloth strapped on the horse's back and an old halter to guide him with. It was the most distressing experience of my life. Not a single halt was made and my pain was so great that the cold drops stood on my forehead. I could only cling to the pony by riding astride. We traveled rapidly over mountains so steep that one would find difficulty in walking over them on foot. The dust was suffocating, and I had neither water nor dinner. Josephine and Mrs. Price rode ahead. One of the mountains was so steep that after making part of the ascent Douglass' party had to turn back and go around it. This incident shows what hardships delicate women on bare-back horses had to endure.

As the soldiers approached the Indians moved further south at intervals of two or three days, until they reached the pleasant meadows on Plateau Creek, below Grand River, where General Adams found us. Before we reached this last place Douglass permitted Josephine to come to see me every day, and the long hours were more endurable. The courage of the brave girl and her words of hope cheered me very much. My life would not have been safe had it not been for her influence with the Indians. She could speak some of their language, and she made them cease terrifying me with their horrible threats and indecent stories. She finally forced Douglass to give me a saddle, so that in the last days of jurneying I had something besides a bareback horse to ride upon. It gave me great joy on one of the evenings of those terrible first days to have her, as we passed each other in the moonlight, sing out cheerily.

"Keep up good courage, mother. I am all right. We shall not be killed."

HOLLOW MERRIMENTS.

The last evenings of our stay were devoted to songs and merrymaking by those who were not away on the mountains watching the soldiers. Mrs. Price joined in some of the choruses, because it helped us and made the Indians more lenient. They told a great variety of stories and cracked jokes on each other and on the white men. They had dances and medicine festivals. Notwithstanding these hilarities, however, the Indians were troubled and anxious about the troops.

THE CAPTIVES AT DENVER.

A *Herald* dispatch from Denver, dated October 30, records the arrival there of Mrs. Meeker, her daughter Josephine, and Mrs. Price and her two children. Carriages met the captives at the train in Denver and took them to the Alvord House, where the corridors and parlors were filled with elegantly dressed ladies, assembled to welcome the party. Miss Josephine wore a dress with broad red stripes, made from the California blanket presented by the Indian Persune, a Mexican sombrero, a white hat trimmed with gold braid and a gold band, and moccasins. Mrs. Price wore a wide brimmed California rancher's hat and a black cambric gown.

Mrs. Meeker had been ill most of the day and lay wrapped in blankets while on the train. She had to be carried from the carriage. Josephine says that the Indian barbarities nearly drove her mother insane and had it not been for her intercession the Indians would have killed her. Her intense sufferings and the fracture of her limb, her declining powers and deafness, only made her an object of ridicule and abuse. Some of the squaws pitied her, but the men were brutal. It is doubtful if she can fully recover. Her face is bronzed like a sailor's, and a consumptive cough has set in, so that she can scarcely talk or take exercise, and she could not complete the dictating of all her statement to-day. Mrs. Price and her two babies are well and cheerful. On the train and in the stage coach the children attracted much attention and sang Ute songs to each other. An Uncompahgre Ute came from Chief Ouray and spoke very kindly to me, and as he sat by the fire, said:

"To-morrow five white men coming and some Indians."

Among them would be "Chicago man Sherman, a great big peace man." Gen. Adams said they were going to have a talk and the captives would go home. The Uncompahgre said that a wagon would be waiting at a certain place below the plateau.

AT LAST.

Next day we were washing at the creek, when Chief Johnson came and said a big council was to be held and we must not come up to the tents until the end of the meeting. Dinner was sent to us by the squaws, and we began to have hopes of release, after being deluded with false predictions many times before. Finally we saw the foremost of the white men on the top of the hill by the tent.

When I first saw General Adams I could not say a word, my emotion was so great. We had borne insults and threats of death, mockery and ridicule, and not one of us had shed a tear, but the sight of General Adams, Captain Cline, Mr. Sherman and their men was too much for me. My gratitude was greater than my speech. We owe much to the wife of Johnson. She is Ouray's sister, and, like him, she has a kind heart. Ouray had ordered us to be well treated and that we should be allowed to go home.

SUSAN'S COUP D'ETAT.

The council was a stormy one. Various opinions prevailed. The war party wanted us held until peace should be made between the Indians and the Government. They wanted to set us against the guilty murderers, so as to save them through us. After a few hours of violent speeches Mrs. Johnson burst into the lodge in a magnificent wrap and demanded that the captives be set free, war or no war. Her brother Ouray had so ordered, and she took the assembly by storm. She told the pathetic story of the captives, and advised the Indians to do as Ouray requested and trust to the mercy of the Government. General Adams said he must have a decision at once or he would have to leave. That settled it, and we were set free.

A SAMPLE OF INDIAN HOME RULE.

Next morning, when we were about to start for the wagon, which was a day's journey to the south, Chief Johnson, who was slightly cool toward us, threw out a poor saddle for me to ride upon. His wife Susan caught sight of it and was furious. She flung it away and went to a pile of saddles and picked out the best one in the lot. She found a good blanket and gave both to me. Then she turned to her chief and poured out her contempt with such effect that he was glad to sneak away.

A NOBLE SISTER.

So long as I remember the tears which this good woman shed over the children, the words of sympathy which she gave, the kindness that she continually showed to us, I shall never cease to respect her and to bless the goodness of her brother, Ouray, the Spanish-speaking chief of the south. I trust all the good people will remember them.

HER LOVERS.

My first, my very first, his name was Will—
A handsome fellow, fair, with curling hair,
And lovely eyes. I have his locket still.
He went to Galveston and settled there.
At least I heard so. Ah, dear me—dear me!
How terribly in love he used to be!

The second, Robert Hill, he told his love
The first night that we met. 'Twas at a ball—
A foolish boy! He carried off my glove.
We sat out half the dances in the hall
And flirted in the most outrageous way.
Ah me! how mother scolded all next day.

The third woke up my heart. From night till morn:
From morn till night again I dreamed of him;
I treasured up a rosebud he had worn:
My tears and kisses made his picture dim.
Strange that I cannot feel the old, old flame,
When I remember Paul—that was his name.

The fourth and fifth were brothers—twins at that;
Good fellows, kind, devoted, clever, too.
'Twas rather shabby to refuse them flat—
Both in one day; but what else could I do?
My heart was still with Paul, and he had gone
Yacht sailing with the Misses Garretson.

He never cared for me—I found that out—
Despite the foolish clinging of my hope;
A few months proved it clear beyond a doubt.
I steeled my heart: I would not pine or mope,
But masked myself in gayety and went
To grace his wedding when the cards were sent.

So those were all my loves. My husband? Oh,
I met him down in Florida one fall—
Rich, middle aged, and prosy, as you know;
He asked me—I accepted: that is all.
A kind, good soul; he worships me; but then
I never count him in with other men!

How They Send Down the Logs in Truckee.

[Truckee Republican.]

A chute is laid from the river's brink up the steep mountain to the railroad, and while we are telling it the monster logs are rushing, thundering, flying, leaping down the declivity. They come with the speed of a thunderbolt, and somewhat of its roar. A track of fire and smoke follows them—fire struck by their friction with the chute logs. They descend the 1,700 of the chute in fourteen seconds. In doing so they drop 700 feet perpendicular. They strike the deep water of the pond with a report that can be heard a mile distant.

Logs fired from a cannon could scarcely have greater velocity than they have at the foot of the chute. The average velocity is over 100 feet in a second throughout the entire distance, and at the instant they leap from the mouth their speed must be fully 200 per second. A sugar-pine log sometimes weighs ten tons. What a missile! How the water is dashed into the air! Like a grand plume of diamonds and rainbows, the feathery spray is hurled into the air to the height of 100 feet. It forms the grandest fountains ever beheld. How the waters of the pond foam and seethe and lash against the shore.

One log, having spent its force by its mad plunge into the deep waters, has floated so as to be at right angles with the path of the descending monster. The mouth of the chute is perhaps fifteen feet above the surface of the water. A huge log hurled from the chute cleaves the air and alights on the floating log. You know how a bullet glances, but can you imagine a saw-log glance? The end strikes with a heavy shock, but glides quickly past for a short distance, then a crash like a reverberation of artillery, the falling log springs 150 feet vertically into the air, and with a curve like a rocket falls into the pond seventy yards from the log it struck.

Robert Browning's Marriage.

[London Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.]

Browning's marriage was very romantic. Mrs. Browning, better known and more widely read than her husband, was three years his elder, a confirmed invalid, and one of the last women he would have been suspected of loving. She paid him a handsome compliment in her, "Lady Geraldine's Courtship"—they had never met—and he called on her to express his acknowledgements. He was admitted to her presence by the mistake of a servant, and an acquaintance began that culminated in marriage. See to what doleful results the mistake of a servant may lead!

He seemed to benefit her. She improved very much after her union; but she never ceased being an invalid. They went to Florence, where they stayed for fifteen years, with occasional visits home and to France. She died in Florence. She has been dead eighteen years, and her husband is reported to mourn her sincerely still. He has at least remained a widower, which is a rare thing to do in these wife-forgetting days. Their only child, a son, is now thirty, and a painter; but he does not seem, though born of two geniuses, to amount to anything in particular. Since his wife's death Browning has never been in Italy, because, as he says, the associations would be too painful.

The poet of the obscure, as he may justly be named, is sixty-seven now. He continues in vigorous health, and has a fresh appearance, although his abundant hair is very white. He is well-figured and has good features, but his expression is often unpleasant, because it denotes such entire self-satisfaction. He has many warm friends, but he is not generally liked. He takes no pains to please, but can be very agreeable when he chooses. Being in independent circumstances, he has a town and a country house, and entertains handsomely; like his poetry. He feels sure of his lasting fame; but his odious form will be pretty apt to hurt him sorely.

In the Coils of a serpent.

[New York Tribune.]

One of the most intrepid wild beast tamers in Europe, Karolyi, a Magyar of colossal stature and extraordinary physical strength, has recently fallen a victim to a dread contingency of his perilous profession. He was performing before a crowded audience in Madrid the other day one of his most sensational feats, which consisted in allowing a huge boa-constrictor, over twenty feet in length, to enfold his body in its tremendous coils, when suddenly a piercing cry escaped him, which was greeted by the public with a round of applause, under the supposition that his utterances constituted a part of the performance. It proved, however, to be the outcome of a strong man's death agony. The gigantic snake had tightened its coils, and crushed poor Karolyi's life out of him with one terrific squeeze. As his head fell back and his eys became fixed in a glassy stare, the plaudits died away, and were succeeded by the stillness of utter consternation. The snake and its lifeless victim swayed for a second or two of inexpressible horror, and then toppled over on the boards of the stage; but the boa did not in the least relax his grip upon the corpse, which remained for more than an hour imprisoned in its hideous thralldom, nobody daring to approach the lithe monster, of whose powers such appalling proof had been given. At length it occurred to one of Karolyi's attendants to place a bowl of milk in a cage within sight of the mighty serpent, which slowly unwound itself from the dead body and glided into its den, irresistibly tempted thereto by its favorite dainty. A *post mortem* examination of the unfortunate athlete's remains discovered no fewer than eighty-seven fractures of his bones, effected by the constriction of the serpent's coils. His death must have been almost instantaneous, as the spine was disarticulated in several places.

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office---Post Building, No. 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1879.

THE ELECTION TUESDAY.

There is a monotony about the election news this morning that is not promising to any effort to extract consolation or encouragement.

The majority in Pennsylvania for the Republican candidate for State Treasurer will hardly fall below 35,000, and the unreasonable Republicans claim it may reach 45,000. Philadelphia contributes 30,000 to this amount. In Allegheny county the Republicans elect their entire county ticket.

In New York, Governor ROBINSON is defeated by 15,000 plurality, but the remainder of the Democratic State ticket is believed to be elected by about the same figures. Tammany's treachery helped the Republicans to the election of CORNELL, but the success of the other Democratic candidates attests the fact New York is a Democratic State. The success the Democrats achieved could not have been secured had the State Convention submitted to the dictation of KELLY and Tammany. In that event the whole ticket would have been buried under 50,000 majority. Although himself defeated, Governor ROBINSON'S name at the head of the ticket gave success to his associates.

In Massachusetts, BUTLER, nondescript and general nuisance, although running better than he did last year, loses his election by 8,000 or 10,000.

Wisconsin elects a Republican Governor by an increased majority, and Minnesota by a reduced majority.

The legislative elections in New Jersey and Connecticut have been afflicted with the prevailing epidemic.

Maryland has elected a Democratic Governor, State officers and Legislature, and in Mississippi the Democrats have carried the Legislature, securing a United States Senator.

The result of the elections will not dampen the determination or fighting qualities of the Democracy. We hold many points of advantage. New York retains its place at the head of the Democratic column. We have seen darker hours, and they were the prelude to brighter days and brilliant successes.

THE LESSONS OF ADVERSITY.

We presume these are precisely what the Democrats should devote themselves to. There will be all sorts of theories and sermonizing, and policies suggested for the future; but we need not take counsel from the discouragements of defeat or from our anger at the stupidity or folly of our leaders. There will be time plenty for calm consideration, and the study and application of the needed corrective. We have seen the Democratic party, within the past decade, in an infinitely worse situation than it now stands. Ten years ago it was the merest cypher in its influence on national politics. We controlled only four or five States, had only six or eight Senators, and less than a third of the House of Representatives. Since then some of the proudest achievements in its history have crowned its labors. It is not too much to say that it has preserved the Constitution, and, in securing to a section of the Union self government, laid the only permanent basis for future prosperity, peace and union. These are enduring monuments of its power. It is to-day a powerful party in numbers, but weak in leadership. It has been made the victim of the ambitions of foolish men, weak men, and good men. The mass of the party is as true as ever, their numbers as great, their general purpose to maintain honest and constitutional government as undying.

The trouble seems to be, we have a plethora of great men, or more properly ambitious men, and lack the thoroughness and absoluteness of our opponents in organization. We do not know that this last is a great misfortune. The Republicans have made the conscience and brains of their party secondary to the tyranny of its machine power. But we have erred the other way, until every smart state politician thinks he has a saving panacea which ought to make him President. The obvious and undeniable causes that led to our late reverses can be directly traced to Presidential intriguing—to plans either to kill off this formidable leader or advance some one of less weight. The men at the head of the party, by their positions in Congress or in State politics, have been tearing down instead of building up. The New York division was largely attributable to outside encouragement to the Tammany bolters, because ROBINSON'S success would have been damaging to their intrigues. TILDEN was undoubtedly the favorite of the mass of the party in the North. The extra session was a device to turn people's minds from the "question of questions," but, as if that was not enough, the plans were laid and faithfully carried out to divide the party rather than that party success in a particular State should have its natural and proper effect in promoting a particular statesman. This was the rule or ruin policy, treating the interests and wishes of four millions of Democrats as a mere convenience to a Presidential intrigue. It was the basest treachery. Like most sharp practices of this sort it will not advantage its inventors, but has probably laid the foundation for a generation of political feuds. We presume the people who have been working to "kill TILDEN off," are now ready to forgive TILDEN'S friends. We will see about that.

Our idea is that for the present there should be entire avoidance of the Presidential question. Let the "boom" business stop, and above all let there be an immediate cessation of the miserable intrigues of self-constituted leaders to purchase prominence for themselves by tearing down the just power and influence of those they consider rivals. There is a vast amount of angry blood and bad feeling in the Democratic party at this time, at what they consider acts of the basest treachery. The blundering leadership that ruled the party last winter at Washington was bad enough. It united the opposition and threw a chill over our own ranks, but that has been charitably construed as a mistaken but well intentioned policy. Not so the treachery in New York, encouraged from the outside by Presidential intriguants. That was a party crime, and makes the blood boil when its motives and purposes are considered.

FORESTS AND FLOODS.

It is believed that the recent destructive flood in Murcia, Spain, and the inundations at Szegedin, in Hungary, last summer are traceable to the folly of divesting the highlands of their timber-growth and leaving them barren, without power to attract rains when they are needed, or to absorb them when they fall in the shape of floods. The inundation in Spain spread over the whole plain of Murcia, one of the most delightful and fruitful spots in Europe, covered with orange and olive orchards, vineyards and fruitful gardens, from which a large and happy population derived their subsistence. But north of this valley is a range of mountains once covered with trees, but now bald, barren and desolate. Had they possessed their ancient crowns of forests, with their protected soil beneath them, they would have absorbed a large portion of the sudden rainfall and thus saved the plain below from overflow. The estimates place the loss of lives at 3,000, and it is added that four-fifths of the Murcia plain is ruined—the soil washed away, and the surface cut into seams and fissures by the rushing waters.

The lesson ought not to be lost on the population of our country. The destruction of forests in the old countries of Europe and Asia is an injury that can never be repaired, or can be repaired only by generations of care and labor, but with us the work of destruction is not completed; it is only begun. Our forests can yet be saved, or, at least, a sufficient portion of them to protect the land from nakedness—and the duty of doing this cannot be too frequently nor urgently pressed on the minds of the people.

JAY COOKE'S FAILURE REDEEMED.

The Philadelphia *Times* tells a singular story of the outcome of JAY COOKE'S failure. The total of liabilities for which the estate was held responsible when it passed to the control of Receiver LEWIS, under the bankrupt law, was $10,804,848. Some of the large claims held by capitalists and railroad men were advantageously settled. The *Times* says:

In January, 1875, the first dividend of five per cent. was paid and distribution in kind made to the creditors. The cash dividend amounted to $439,454 88. The distribution in kind was made on the following basis: Thirty-five per cent. in Northern Pacific bonds, at seventy cents on the dollar; fourteen per cent. in Oregon Steam Navigation stock, at forty dollars per share, and six per cent. of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company's income bonds at forty per cent. A large number of the creditors did not avail themselves of this distribution, but permitted their stocks and bonds to remain in the hands of the trustees, as they saw no immediate prospect of disposing of them at any particular advantage. Among those who did take the distribution and followed the advice of Mr. Cooke to turn their Northern Pacific bonds into Western lands were the Grandin brothers, who had a claim against the estate of $83,000. These gentlemen sold their Oregon stock and bought Northern Pacific, and with the whole purchased sixty-seven thousand acres of land in Dakota, West of the Red River of the North, where they now have a great wheat farm, for which an offer of a quarter of a million dollars would be no temptation at all. Another gentleman who had a claim of ten thousand dollars took his Northern Pacific, turned it into lands and has trebled his money. Many others made similar ventures on Mr. Cooke's advice and with similar happy results.

The three years following the 1875 dividend were years of gloom, and it was not until the fall of 1878 another distribution was made. Next came the stock boom of 1879 which sent up all the securities held by the Receiver as part of the assets of the estate, with this result as stated by the *Times:*

Creditors who have not parted with their claims nor sold their stock can to-day, counting their receipts from cash dividends, realize the full force of their claims, with a handsome surplus by way of interest. The following calculation is based on a $1,000 claim, the stocks being estimated at Saturday's prices:	
2 cash dividends of 5 per cent.....	$100 00
8½ shares North Pacific preferred at 90½	514 25
3½ shares Oregon at 52	182 00
Dividends on 2½ shares Oregon, 16 per. share.....	56 00
¾ of one share of St. Paul and Duluth preferred at 57½	43 12
2¾ shares St. Paul and Duluth com. at 28.....	77 00
Third cash dividend, 2¾ per cent.....	25 00
Scrip dividend, $100 at 75.....	75 00
Total.....	$1,072 37

Besides this there will be another scrip dividend, which it is believed will be worth in cash five per cent. of the claims, which will make a return of $1,122 37 for every $1,000 of claims.

This is certainly extraordinary and reflects the greatest credit on the receiver of the estate, Mr LEWIS, as well as the integrity and foresight of Mr JAY COOKE, who was his active adviser in the management of the property, refusing compensation for his services. The result vindicates Mr. COOKE'S assurances to his creditors six years ago, that every creditor would be paid in full. The *Times* concludes its gratifying exhibit as follows:

After years of labor and trouble, Jay Cooke was discharged in bankruptcy and his property was divided among his creditors. Since then, he has started life anew and has prospered; and the interesting and instructive article in an other column gives the complete vindication of Mr. Cooke's assurance made to his creditors six years ago. The securities divided among the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co., are now commanding on the market more than ten per cent. above the amount of the claims, and the singular spectacle is presented of what was regarded as a most disastrous failure paying creditors in full. It is no reflection upon either the integrity or the business skill of the trustee to say, that had Jay Cooke been permitted to act with plenary powers as the trustee of his creditors, his intimate knowledge of the property and his sleepless energy would have paid his creditors in full long ago and left a handsome fortune for himself. A trustee bound by the law and subordinate to exacting and often inexorable claimants, has saved the estate from the stain of insolvency, and Jay Cooke will, as is the custom of the world, be confessed a wise and honest man by many who had once ceased so to regard him.

THE Philadelphia *North American* has rather a weak defence of the fraudulent registration (193,690) in that city, when it argues the Democrats get their share of it. If this was correct, it would amount to nothing, but as four-fifths of the registering officers are Republicans, it is likely the fraudulent registration is in the same proportion. The fact remains that Philadelphia, in a quiet canvass, registers 25,000 more votes than New York does in one of great excitement. The figures are Philadelphia, 193,690, and New York 168,143 registered voters; yet the population of New York by the last census was 268,270 greater than that of Philadelphia. As we pointed out, in the usual ratio of population to voters, the registries of the two cities show Philadelphia has 156,015 more inhabitants than New York, while the fact is New York leads by 268,270. This fraudulent registration in Philadelphia is the work of the Republican politicians and managers; it is not the mere spasmodic rascality of some ward bummer, but a carefully laid conspiracy for which the Republican party as a party is clearly responsible. It emphasizes the truth of what we declared some weeks ago, that in no English speaking city on the face of the globe are there such complete arrangements for fraudulent voting as in Philadelphia. That city is the champion criminal of the world against the principle of popular sovereignty. Its scale of political morality is of the lowest, and its practices the same. It wears the stigma of repudiation, not of a mere money debt, but of the more sacred obligation to maintain an honest ballot.

ACCORDING to a statement prepared by officers of the postoffice department at Washington, this country has about three times as many postoffices as Great Britain, the exact figures being 41,425 against 13,763. But in Great Britain the the number of letters handled per head of population is nearly twice as great as in the United States, being 31 against 16, and the value of money orders issued is about 66 per cent. greater in Great Britain, On the other hand, the number of newspapers handled in the United States is more than seven times as great, and the number of postal cards nearly twice as great as in Great Britain. The difference in the number of newspapers handled is the more remarkable "because the express companies in the United States handle almost as many newspapers as the postal service, while in Europe the express facilities are scarcely ever utilized for this purpose." Since the commencement of the civil war, we Americans have become, if indeed we were not before, the greatest readers of newspapers in the world. It is a little surprising, therefore, considering the low rate of postage, that we are so far distanced as letter-writers by the people of Great Britain, where the per centage of illiteracy is considerably greater than with us, and where the people spend their lives in one place more than we do, and, therefore, have less occasion to communicate by mail.

NOW that the DANTON of the conspiracy which robbed a people and a country of their proud name and special claim to the admiration of the world, in determining, without force, by the simple ballot, the chief officer of the Government, has passed away, preceded by MORTON, MACKEY and MCLIN, obedient and willing tools in the hands of the chief communist, ZACH CHANDLER, the whole question will be discussed, without intermission until the next Presidential election has been determined. The Democratic party will not be put upon the defensive by pursuing the thousand lies unscrupulous Republicans choose to invent. The BLAINES and SHERMANS, who have fattened upon unearned spoils, are rid of the man who had the audacity to snatch the Presidency from the rightful owner, and furnish one hundred thousand office holders four years' longer extension of power and plunder. The man who chiefly profited by the fraud, was ashamed to be seen in company with CHANDLER, and turned his back upon him the moment he was firmly seated in the White House. He loved the treason but despised the traitor. CHANDLER had the courage to steal an empire, whilst SHERMAN played with AGNES JENKS and the petty thieves to act their part through perjury and forgery. It remains for the insulted and injured people to prove by their acts and votes, that the crime shall not be repeated.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE Democrats have elected a Jury Commissioner in Allegheny county, but we couldn't well help that.

THE *Gazette* has got a live coon, described by WEBSTER as an animal of larceinous propensities. It is a splendid emblem for its party.

THE election of BROWN makes KENNEDY the Republican candidate for Sheriff next fall. There will be nausea, but the dose will go down.

A DEMOCRATIC Sheriff in Washington county, and Republican Common Pleas Judges in Westmoreland and Armstrong are among the incidents of the canvass.

THERE is a consolation in figures. The Republicans have five or six thousand majority in Allegheny county, but they did not poll as many votes as the Democrats last fall. Nor did they in the State. Cold comfort, but the best in the shop.

JUDGE KIRKPATRICK has about seven thousand majority. COLLIER is the man the Democratic lawyers should have tackled. Judge K. had a miscellaneous as well as orthodox support. The religious element and the commercial industry that closed its doors on election day rallied to him.

THIS year's cotton crop is estimated at 5,000,000 bales, and more than half of it was produced by white labor. Texas furnishes 1,000,000 bales; the largest product in the State in any year before the war was 200,000 bales. Cotton is making a stand against being crowded out of regal consequence.

THE Republicans in Washington don't take much consolation out of the elections. New York was the pivotal point and it has gone Democratic on State ticket aside from Governor. It will be the battle field next year, and with Indiana's vote may help the Democracy out of the slough of despond.

THE Democrats have carried their local ticket in New York, and Tammany is defeated in its struggle for the municipal spoils. It is twelve thousand behind the regular ticket on Governor. Tammany will hardly again appear in State or National Conventions. KELLY beat ROBINSON, but like the blind SAMSON pulled down the temple about his own head.

"THEY carried no State this year which was not Republican before. Their triumph," says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, "consists in the election to the Governorship of New York a man whom this Republican Administration spewed out of office not long ago. The Democratic party again appears as the party of invincible hope, of perennial vigor, which no quarrel within the party and no foe without can conquer. The imperial decisive State votes for the town-meeting government, for the Democratic principle, the American principle and protests against the destruction of the Republic by a central power. The Democratic party once more rises up, a party of shining devotion, of unalterable convictions, that will die only with the Republic."

IT is now publicly declared on what is claimed as sufficient authority, that the Texas Pacific Railway is withdrawn from the halls of Congress, and that its agents in and out of the Senate Chambers are to desist from their efforts in its behalf. The company, it is finally determined, will make no further appeal for public aid. The company, a despatch declares, "is now engaged in building the line, and expects to be able to complete it without pecuniary aid from the Government. A sale of the company's bonds at New York is also reported as an earnest both of its ability and its purpose. From some other sources come specific statements of an intention not to stop until San Diego is reached—thus indicating a break in the alleged arrangement with the Southern Pacific, together with a material change in the plans of the latter enterprise.

THE success of the Jetty System at the mouth of the Mississippi has heretofore been assured by the reports of engineers in charge of the works, but now we have the best kind of testimony as to the depth of the water in the news that the British steamship City of Bristol, drawing twenty-four feet seven inches, passed through the jetties and the head of the pass without detention, although the tide was four inches below the average. Now that the largest steamships can pass safely to and from New Orleans, it will be a strange thing if the grain shipments of that port do not increase in a large ratio, for New Orleans is the "natural" outlet for the products of all the Southwestern States bordering on the Mississippi, some of which, particularly Texas, are growing at a great rate.

AN Indian humorist is a rare article, but it seems that one has been developed out in the Ute country. Gen. Merritt received at his camp near White River Agency on the 29th ult. a solitary redskin caller, who said he desired to have a "peace talk." He was informed that Gen. Merritt had no authority to make peace, or war either, for that matter, whereupon the funny savage solemnly gave out his ultimatium, which was that if the General would surrender to the Utes all his arms, ammunition, horses, mules, etc., the lives of his men would be spared, and the command allowed to depart unmolested. This delivered, the copper-colored satirist strode gravely out of camp and returned to tell his brother braves the story of his conference and its failure.

THE Revised Bible, nearly completed by the British committee of fifty-two members, has already cost two hundred thousand dollars, and it has been determined to sell the first edition at a high price. The committee made a curious discovery that the "Authorized King James Version" was never authorized at all by any ecclesiastical or political body. It went to the world on its own merits, as the Revised Bible must do.

THE death of State Senator-elect Brown of Chilicothe, Ohio, is very likely, according to the Cleveland *Herald* (Rep.), to result in the election of a Democratic successor, giving twenty-one Republicans and sixteen Democrats in the State Senate. Senator Brown's district gave a tie vote for Governor.

A Point Well Taken.

[N. Y. Sun.]

Alexander Letham was sentenced to five year in the penitentiary on Friday last, in Philadelphia, for the embezzlement of $24,000 from Edwin White, in whose employ he had been as bookkeeper. The sentence was, no doubt, a deserved one; but there is a marked difference between the celerity and severity with which justice is dealt out in Pennsylvania to obscure and friendless criminals like the one named, and the case with which it is evaded by powerful and influential practitioners of crime.

Partisan Surgery Not Wanted.

[New York Herald.]

There is no longer any question of binding up the wounds. The old sores have long ago healed over; the dressings have been removed; the country is whole, and shotguns only exist in the imaginations of a certain peculiar breed of Republican statesmen.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE LEARNED YOUNG LADIES OF BOSTON.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"I am going to the Annex, sir," she said.

"What to do there, my pretty maid?"
"I am going to be cultured, sir," she said.

"What are your studies, my pretty maid?"
"Chinese and Quarternoins, sir," she said.

"Then whom will you marry, my pretty maid?"
"Cultured girls don't marry, sir," she said.
—*Harvard Crimson*

MR. JOHN W. MACKEY bet $1,000 that Mrs. Grant would not go down in the big bonanza mine, and he lost.

MRS. GENERAL JOHN C. FREMONT is very popular in Arizona, where her husband is Governor. She is very handsome has beautiful grey hair, and is a brilliant conversationalist.

MR. D. P. MORGAN, the banker, has sold to Mr. D. O. Mills, the California millionaire, his mansion on Fifth avenue, opposite the Cathedral, New York fully furnished, for $375,000.

IN Milan there are no fewer than eighty-five establishments engaged in the supply of Theatre costumes and properties, as many as 1,000 persons being employed in the manufacture of silk tights alone.

WARD'S statue of Gen. Thomas, which will be unveiled in Washington at the annual reunion of the army of the Cumberland, November 19 and 20, is an equestrian statue, twice life-size, and cost $40,000.

EDWARD S. STOKES, who has just returned from San Francisco to New York, is but the shadow of his former self. His hair and mustache are white, giving him the appearance of a man of fifty years.

BECAUSE he could not bear to see the sufferings of the Nihilist prisoners, which he dared not alleviate, Major Lissovitsch, the commander of the citadel of Charkoff, committed suicide within a month after assuming the post.

THE President of the California State Viticultural Society has reported 60,000 acres covered with vineyards, numbering 45,000,000 vines, and representing, with the land, a capital of $30,000,000. Another complete report is to be made ten years hence.

"SILVER CLOTH" is the name of a new stuff for which women are indebted to Louisiana and to the Argentine Republic. The material is manufactured in Germany and is composed of wool and a substance called vegetable silk, which comes from the localities mentioned.

JO COOK on Bob Ingersoll: "His lack of religion sufficiently illustrates his lack of sense." Bob Ingersoll on Jo Cook: "His philosophy is the theology of New England, seasoned with poor German thought—that it is to say, he mixes sauer kraut with his beans."

THE skull of Lady Jane Grey's father, Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, was dug up in the yard of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in the Minories, London, a few days ago. Grey was beheaded by Bloody Mary for participation in Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion in 1554.

A SINGLE firm of Wall street brokers report that they are making $5,000 a week out of commissions alone, and "new faces are appearing every day." This leads the Springfield *Republican* to remark that "It begins to look as if before long the country would hold a good many poorer people, and Wall street a good many richer men."

THE new drama dealing with Miles Standish, upon which Mr. Longfellow and Mr. Howells are now at work, will not be ready very soon, but promises, says Mr. Barrett, "to be a beauty when it does come." The sturdy Captain's courtship is to be only an incident of the piece, which will portray early colonial life and old English manners.

A METHODIST preacher at Omaha made a good-sized bid Sunday for a commission as inspector of consulates under the third term of Hiram. The general visited the sanctuary as is his custom when all other places are closed and the clergyman took advantage of this fact to praise Grant and God in turns, the latter getting rather the worst of it.

LORD TRURO is an English nobleman who has just lost his beloved wife. He himself placed her body in a box lightly constructed so as not to arrest the process of natural decay, and himself buried it in a grave dug in the lawn which fronts his house of Falconhurst, at a spot selected for the purpose by Lady Truro. A marble monument is to be raised upon it.

"You' see, massa," said the old colored washwoman, "since dey's got dese here big crayvats, we don't hab so much to do. De gemmen puts on a big cravat nowadays instead of a clean shirt. You don't know much 'bout dese matters, but if you take off all de crayvats in dis town an' make de gemmen show up, landsakes! you'd see de worst lookin' white men you ebber laid yo' blessed eyes on."

THE failure of Charles H. Voorhis, the Republican member of Congress for the Fifth District of New Jersey, adds another to the long list of men whose fall has carried with them innocent victims. Of the $350,000 liabilities of Mr. Voorhis, a large portion must prove a loss to many of his friends who trusted him. Among the sufferers will be widows and orphans whose estates he has managed.

THE *Courier Journal* says: "Kentucky and the White House have both invited General Grant to enjoy their hospitalities. He has accepted the invitation of the former, but as yet we have heard of no response to that of the latter. Kentucky, at least, has an abundance of Congress water, while the White House—well, but termilk as a beverage doesn't possess an irresistible attraction, even to the most temperate of us."

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTSON, of Cooper Angus, Scotland, died recently, aged 107. She lived under three British Kings and one Queen. She talked with scorn of poor creatures who could not live over eighty or ninety, which she declared to Sir Henry Thompson, the surgeon, was "nae age at a'." The clay pipe was always in her mouth. "I've smoked a' my days," she said. "It's had plenty of time to dae me ill, and it's never socht."

KING ALPHONSO has appointed his wedding for the 28th of November so that it should come on his birthday but the 28th happens to be on Friday this year, and the Archduchess Christina is troubled with the current Austrian superstition that Friday is an unlucky day so at her express desire that date has been abandoned, and the event is to take place on either the 27th or the 29th. The bride will leave Vienna on the 17th, and after a short rest in Paris will go directly to the royal castle at Pardo, near Madrid.

FIGHTING JOE HOOKER.

Some of his Opinions on Grant and Sherman.

How he was Vindicated as Against Gen. Halleck.

It was well known that the Commander-in-Chief, General Halleck, was hostile to General Hooker, and that no request of General Hooker's was ever cheertully granted. After crossing the Potomac into Marylanda, after Chancellorville and before Gettysburg, General Hooker saw the worthlessness of the position at Harper's Ferry and that its garrison of 10,000 men and valuable stores was only a bait for Lee. He desired to save this and at the same time strengthen the army under him by this additional force. He, therefore, addressed General Halleck on the subject, requesting permission to relieve this position. The request itself was sufficient cause for General Halleck to refuse it. General Hooker, receiving no encouragement or support from the department at Washington, and believing that much more could be accomplished by some one who had not the hostility and jealousy of the Commander-in-Chief to contend with, and knowing the invaluable importance of success in the present campaign, on the 27th of June, the army being then massed in the vicinity of Frederick, asked to be relieved from the command of the army. This request was granted, and the following day General Hooker was relieved and ordered to turn over the command of the Army of the Potomac to General Meade. The officer that brought this order also brought a letter of instruction to General Meade, authorizing him to withdraw the troops at Harper's Ferry and adding to his command the troops under General Coach, some 20,000 men.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War conclude their report with these remarks:—"In conclusion, your committee would observe that they consider it to have been extremely unfortunate that General Hooker was not permitted to have the use of such troops as he deemed necessary to enable him to carry out the plans he proposed to adopt for meeting and, if possible, destroy the Rebel army. That those troops where disposable is clearly shown from the fact that his successor was immediately authorized to use them, together with other troops for which General Hooker did not ask. Nor can the committee doubt that had General Hooker been clothed with the power at once conferred upon his successor, and had been given the assistance which was so freely accorded him, the result of the campaign might have been far more decisive than it was. Why the general-in-chief should have shown more desire to co-operate with and assist one commander more than the other involves questions of motives and feelings which your committee refrain from commenting upon."

HOOKER, GRANT, AND SHERMAN.

The San Francisco *Herald* of May 23, 1872, contained an interview with General Hooker which raised a great breeze in Army circles at the time. The following are specimen passages:—

Reporter—Had the Chancellorville campaign been successful there would have been a different history of the last period of the war.

General Hooker—If I had won that battle General Grant would never have been brought from the West. But I wouldn't exchange places with him to-day. I wouldn't turn over in bed for the Presidency.

Reporter—I suppose you have no very excellent reasons to be partial to Grant?

"General Hooker (with considerable vim)—Grant has got no more moral sense than a dog. His treatment of me after the battles of Lookout Mountain and Ringgold proved that. When the 11th and 12th Corps were consolidated after the battle of Gettysburg, and transferred to the West, under the name of the 20th Corps, and placed under my command, every crescent (the adge which distinguished the 11th Corps) disappeared, and the (12th) became the emblem. General Thomas took me by the hand, but Grant and Sherman, who were in partnership, gave me the cold shoulder. I was big enough to take care of myself, and didn't care; but I did care for my men.

Reporter—Were you treated fairly?

General Hooker—Here is an instance:—I got a letter from Sherman ordering me to pursue the enemy, but not to fight him. I wrote him that I thought it was a good deal like the woman who gave her boy permission to go a fishing, with the express permission that he must not go near the water. People called Sherman crazy during the early part of the war. It was premature; if they had waited until he surrendered every issue of the war to Johnston they would have hit the nail on the head.

Reporter—I should have thought the victory at Lookout Mountain would have had a mollifying effect on them.

General Hooker—Well, it was no part of the original plan. Sherman has commenced the fight on the river, and been worsted. The Lookout affair was unexpected. As Thomas afterward said, the operations at Chattanooga were planned one way and fought another. That's what Grant sent Thomas out here for. It was for saving that.

Reporter—Carl Shurz seems to have been played out as a General toward the last?

General Hooker—The first bullet at Waubatchie turned his brain. I rode up to him and said:—"I cannot afford to peril a whole command just because one man is flurrid. —— you, what's the matter with you?

Reporter—You removed him?

General Hooker—Yes, on the spot. You can't sacrifice troops, you know, for one man, no matter how high his rank. The cause was too sacred to be thus trifled with.

Reporter—He's a Greeley man, is he not?

General Hooker—Yes, and that is all right enough. Schurz is a good talker, and that is all there is of him. Talk about his commanding the German vote! The idea of a public man having influence with people who know he can't stand fire! Nonsense.

Reporter—I suppose Grant understands your position toward him well enough?

Genral Hooker—He understands it perfectly. Just as I left New York to attend the military meeting at Cleveland, he sent Ingalls to me to know how I would receive him there. My reply was that I could not be rude to the President of the United States; but as for "General" Grant I wouldn't touch him with a pair of tongs.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPORT.

History of the Ute Troubles and Their Origin.

Removal of Indians to the Upper Missouri Recommended—strength of the Army.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—General Sherman's annual report to the Secretary of War was completed to-day. It is prefaced with the usual tabular statements and returns complied by the Adjutant General, commenting on which General Sherman says: The eleven generals, 1,559 officers, 20,566 men and 233 Indian scouts, together with such officers of staff as are assigned by the War Department to duty with troops, constitute the army proper, or the "combative force." All other parts of the military establishment are provided by law for special service, more or less connected with the army or militia, but are not available for frontier defences. Thus, for instance, 397 enlisted men of ordnance are in fact workmen at arsenals; 192 men of the engineer corps are at Willet's Point undergoing instruction in torpedo practice and are not subject to the division commander; 456 men of the signal corps are employed in observing the weather or in working telegraphs, 114 ordnance sergeants have charge of old forts or fixed magazines; 151 commissary sergeants are in charge of stores; 187 men are stewards of hospitals. The West Point detachment, 186 in number, is localized at the Military Academy. The prison guard at Ft. Leavenworth comprises seventy men, and recruiting detachments absorb 1,710 men at Davis Island, Columbus, Ohio, and Jefferson barracks, Wisconsin. These various detachments, aggregating 3,463 enlisted men of the highest grades compose about one-sixth part of enlisted men provided by law for the whole army, leaving but 20,799 for actual service.

I mention these figures in some detail because I know that it is the popular belief shared by many members of Congress that we have twenty-five thousand men on duty. I have done all in my power to reduce these detachments to the lowest number possible so as to afford more men to our skeleton companies, but have found it impossible, and I notice that similar detachments are reported on all army returns for fifty years back. There are 430 companies in the regular army; twenty-five thousand men would give fifty-eight to each, which is as small as any company should be, and I earnestly recommend that you ask Congress to so legislate that the twenty-five thousand men provided by law may be allowed exclusively for regiments of the line, and that special provision be made for these several detachments as has already been done for the signal service. The army cannot with justice be held responsible for the work of twenty-five thousand when so large a fraction is necessarily deverted to other uses, perhaps of equal national importance. The tables above referred to show that the grand aggregate of the army roll is 2,187 officers and 24,262 men in service and 388 officers retired.

THE UTE TROUBLES.

General Sherman devotes a large portion of his report to the Ute troubles. He introduces the subject with a history of the tribe. These Indians, he says, are of the worst class, and occupy the roughest part of our country for farming, grazing, or for military operations. Their management is compensated by the fact that their country is known to possess mineral deposits which attract a bold and adventurous class of white men. They are very warlike and have no difficulty in procuring, on exchange of their deer skins, horses and sheep, and any amount of the best rifles and ammunition. As long as game lasts they will not work or attempt farming, except in the smallest and most ridiculous way, and that only by compulsion. The report details, at some length, the history of the well known event leading up to the movement by Major Thornburgh's command and the detachment of that officer.

The report then recites events incident to the death of Major Thornburgh, the killing of Lieutenant Weir and the murder of Agent Meeker and embodies various dispatches and military orders (heretofore published) relating to subsequent movements of troops.

All the world now knows that special agent Gen. Chas. Adams of Colorado, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to conduct these negotiations with the hostile Utes, has partially succeeded in his mission; has obtained the surrender of Mrt. and Miss Meeker, Mrs. Price and her two children who are already safe with their friends. He is now supposed to be again with the Hostiles on Grand river endeavoring to effect the other conditions required of the Utes by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, who is primarily responsible for the entire management of the case. I certainly applaud the courage and energy thus far displayed by General Adams, and hope he will fully and completely succeed in his praiseworthy mission, and believe that prudence demands that military preparations and precautions shall not slacken. Thus far we have lost eleven citizens, two officers and twelve soldiers killed, and forty-one wounded. The Indians admit a loss of thirty-nine warriors killed so that they have not much reason to boast.

Gen. Sherman refers at some length to last summer's incursions of Indians from Setting Bull's camp and kindred subjects, and remarks that some more permanent security must be found than results from the good will of our neighbors. He therefore recommends that Congress be asked to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars to complete Fort Assininbione and two hundred thousand to build a new post near Wood Mountain, and says:

"In this connection I also beg to submit my conviction that very soon the progress of events will make it absolutely necessary to move all the Indians now located on the Upper Missouri, the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, Piegans, Bloods and Crows to the Sioux reservation, below Cannonball Creek, and to open up for actual settlers all the land in the region north and west of that reservation."

Gen. Sherman reports highly satisfactory condition of affairs in the Department of Texas and especially along the Rio Grande frontier.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

The report, in conclusion, treats of the subject of military education, and after referring to the artillery school at Fortress Monroe and the academy at West Point, says: "Similar schools should be established and maintained for cavalry and infantry. These have repeatedly been attempted at Forts Leavenworth and Snelling, but no sooner have they been begun than some Indian outbreak has imperatively called away troops, so at this time we have nothing of the kind. But the day must come when schools for infantry and for cavalry will be established in the nature of a post graduate course, and if possible for instruction in the use of the rifle and the horse before your officers and recruits are pushed into battle and danger."

MURDER AT GREENSBURG.

A Negro Shot During a Quarrel Over a Game of Cards.

GREENSBURG, PA., November 4.—About one o'clock this morning a quarrel arose in a gambling den, run by a mulatto, Tom Clarke, third door below Pittsburgh street, on Junction, between Clarke and Brady McCullough. McCullough drew a revolver and threatened to shoot Clark, when Charlie King and Jim Sease interfered. They then came out on the street and the quarrel was renewed. McCullough attempted to strike Clark and King again interfered, when McCullough struck him (King) on the breast, knocking him down. King got up and knocked McCullough down and ran. On looking back he saw a flash, and supposing McCullough had shot after him, went on home. Seaso had disappeared. This shot was fired while McCullough was down. When he got up he ran across the street to Benjamin Meyers' lamp store, hallowing, "I'm hit; I'm hit." At the same time Clark yelled, "King, you have shot me!" groaned several times, and staggered up Pittsburgh toward Main street, and was found this morning at five o'clock, lying on his face in front of A. A. Stewart's law office, dead. The ball had entered the back, pierced the heart at an upward slant and come out at the breast. McCullough has been arrested. The body was removed to Cashey's undertaking establishment, where an inquest was held.

Death of an Estimable Lady.

Mrs. Jane Sturgeon, wife of Col. Wm. Sturgeon, died at her residence, near Florence, Washington county, Pa., on the 15th ult., in the 80th year of her age. Mrs. Sturgeon was an estimable lady, and was well known in this city.

SCOOPED.

A November Blast!

A Splendid Election to Calculate Future Gains From.

The Pennsylvania Democracy Laying Low for Next Year,

But Singularly Remiss About Voting this Year of Grace.

The State Gone for Butler by 47,000 Majority.

The Noblest Roman of Them All, Governor Robinson, Defeated in New York,

And John Kelly's Revenge an Accomplished Fact,

But the Rest of the Democratic State Ticket Elected.

Ben Butler Gently Put Under the Sod in Massachusetts,

Without Hope of a Political Resurrection in the Upper World.

Wisconsin Elects Governor a Republican Party Named Smith,

While Maryland and Mississippi are Supposed to Have Gone Democratic.

PENSYLVANIA.

Washington County.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, PA., November 5.—Butler's majority in the county is 515. Perriette, the Democratic candidate for sheriff, however, carries the county by a majority of 250 over Hart. T.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 10 P. M.—Indications are that Philadelphia has gone Republican by a larger majority than ever known before. The State shows Republican gains in every direction. In Philadelphia eighteen wards out of thirty-one give a Republican majority of 16,436, a Republican gain of 8,268.

Twenty-seven wards in Philadetphia out of 31 give Butler, Republican for State Treasurer, 26,216 majority over Barr, Democrat; a Republican gain of 9,701.

Midnight—Philadelphia gives the following Republican majorities:

Butler, State Treasurer	29,942
Taylor, Sheriff	29,928
Taylor, Register	29,486
Marlin, City Treasurer	27,932

Following is the total vote in the city today on the State ticket: Butler, Rep., 74,401; Barr, 44,333; Sutton, Greenbacker, 413; Richardson. Pro., 85; Butler's majority over Barr, 30,068. Republicans elect the county ticket by majorities ranging from 27,000 to 29,000.

ESTIMATED REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OVER 47,000.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.—Estimated and official returns from fifty-one counties out of sixty-seven in Pennsylvania give Butler (Rep.), for State Treasurer, 61,778; Barr (Dem.), 14,146; Butler's majority, 47,632. Indications are Butler will have 53,000 majority.

Lackawanna county gives 2,000 plurality, and Snyder county (official) 575 majority for the Republicans. Northumberland county gives 447 Democratic majority; Carbon county, 471 Democratic majority; Montour county, 500 Democratic majority, and Berks county, all townships heard from, gives 2,300 Democratic majority. These returns increase Democratic gains by 150 in the estimates previously made of the general result in the State.

Adams county (official) gives a Republican plurality of 82.

Pike county, Democratic majority 400.

Clarion County—semi-official; Barr, 1100 majority; Collner, Dem. candidate for sheriff, 600 maj.

Kittanning—For Judge, Nealle, Rep., has a majority over Golden, Dem., of 600. The balance of the Republican county ticket is elected by 200 to 300 majority.

Washington — The Democrats have elected their sheriff, George Perritte, by a majority of from 150 to 300 over James P. Hart. The rest of the Republican ticket will have an average of about 300.

Greensburg—Barr's majority will approximate 850. Hunter's, Republican, Judicial, 1,056.

Erie—Barr's official majority in Erie county 2,037.

Montour county gives Barr 490 majority. Dauphin county gives Butler 2,025 majority. Susquehanna county gives Butler 1,009 majority

NEW YORK,

ENTIRE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET BELOW GOVEROR ELECTED.

NEW YORK, November 5.—The *World* says: "Returns from Tuesday's election in this State still come in very slowly. Such as have been received show the election of Mr. Cornell, Republican, as Governor, by an, as yet, unascertained majority. There is a majority against him on the vote cast in the State of at least 30,000. Clarkson N. Potter, Democratic candidate for Lieut. Governor, received in this city 62,792 majority, the largest ever given except once before for a candidate on the State ticket. With the rest of the Democratic State ticket, Mr. Potter is elected. Republicans yesterday set up a claim to the election of some of the candidates on their State ticket under pretense that Kellyhad been employed by them to break down some other Democratic nominees as well as Governor Robinson.

"The Republicans have doubtless secured a two-thirds majority in both branches of the Legislature though three or four districts are still in doubt. Democrats have elected their Senator in Conkling's own county and it is noteworty that there, as well as in St. Lawrence and in Jefferson counties, both of them strongholds of Republicans, Democrats made decided gains this year on their last vote for Governor. The whole vote thrown for Kelly throughout the State will not much exceed 60,000."

The *Tribune* says: "Cornell's plurality seems slightly increased and is now estimated at more than 36,000. The vote on Lieutenant Governor is very close between Potter and Hoskins, and an official vote may be needed to decide. Potter's majority in New York and Kings counties is 57,368, and Hoskins, plurality in the State outside of New York and Kings county is estimated at 57,000. Only about one-third of the whole number of towns have been heard from, however. Returns upon other candidates is inconclusive, but seem to show Wadsworth is running ahead of Hoskins. The result upon all of the State officers below Governor is still in the dark. Soult, Republican candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, runs behind.

"The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican. Republicans elect 24 Senators out of 32, and 92 Assemblymen out of 128, within six of the almost unprecedented number of Republican Assemblymen elected last year."

NEW YORK, November 5.—The *Times* says: "Cornell carried forty-six of the sixty counties in the State, and his vote will exceed Gov. Robinson's by from 40,000 to 45,000. Kelly's vote seems to have been somewhat larger in the State than was at first supposed, but as it has not been reported by all the counties it is difficult to say what the total will be. It is probable, however, it will not fall much short of 70,000, including New York and Kings counties.

"The Legislature is strongly marked. The next Senate will consist of 24 Republicans and 8 Democrats, with the Eighth district doubtful, the election being claimed by both the Republican and Democratic candidates, Robert H. Strahan and John W. Browning. In the Assembly there will be 92 Republicans and 36 Democrats, giving a Republican majority of 56, and securing a Republican majority of 72 on joint ballot."

GOV. ROBINSON ON THE RESULT.

The *Herald's* Albany special says: "Gov. Robinson received the news of the election with entire composure. While he had expected a different result in his own case, his personal comfort would be greatly promoted by the result. He had unaffectedly wished to resume private life. He would not deny that so far as he regarded himself as a representative of the cause, he earnestly desired that cause should win. He did not regard the cause as lost. His associates, who had faithfully shared his labors with him, seemed to be elected. A large part of the administration devolved on them. If, as it appeared, they were chosen, all the influence they could exert for good government would be continued. The defeat of himself the Governor regarded as due to the defection of the Democrats who had been misled by representations and inflamed by libels, peculiar even in politics, against himself. Time would correct the injustice as far as he was concerned, and time would also exhibit such results of unnatural coalition for municipal spoils between the venal elements of both parties as would work their own correction.

The total city vote for Governor is as follows:

Robinson	58,548
Cornell	45,010
Kelly	42,136

The vote on Lieutenant Governor is as follows:

Potter, Democrat	95,513
Hoskins, Republican	49,661

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, November 4.—Election in Connecticut to-day was for Legislature only, and for Senate. Elections were held in only 11 of 21 districts. Of these Republicans elect 10, and Democrats 1. Of Senators elected last year who hold over this year, 7 are Republicans and 3 Democrats, so that the Senate will stand 17 Republicans and 4 Democrats. The House will probably stand about 153 to 93 or a majority of between 60 and 70 on joint ballot. The Legislature now elected does not choose United States Senator, but Senators now elected hold over till next year, and will vote for a Senator to succeed Senator Eaton.

Revised footings give the Fifth Senatorial District to the Democrats, giving them two Senatorial districts out of eleven.

KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, November 5.—Returns from the State are meagre, and little except local interest was felt in yesterday's elections, as only county officers were elected. A very slight Greenback vote has been polled, though in one or two places the Greenback candidates are elected. Otherwise Republicans have generally increased their majorities as looking to a solid vote in 1880, but general apathy has caused only a light vote to be polled.

MARYLAND.

MAJORITY ON THE STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET INCREASING.

BALTIMORE, November 5.—Hamilton, Democrat, has a majority for Governor, in this city, of 11,102. The remainder of the State and city ticket has about the same. Baltimore county gives 2,000 Democratic majority for the State ticket. Frederick county gives 293 Republican majority; Wicomico county, 900 Democratic majority, and Worchester county, 1,000 Democratic majority.

Later—Returns from some of the counties have not yet been received, but sufficient is known to indicate the Democratic majority to be from 17,000 to 20,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE LATEST RETURNS.

BOSTON, November 5.—Returns from all but eight towns give the following vote: Long, 121,716; Butler, 108,507; Adams, 9,734; Eddy, 1,473.

LOWELL, MASS., November 5.—A petition has been filed for a recount of votes for Representatives in the 25th, Middlesex district, where J. J. Pickman was declared twenty-three ahead of Paul Butler, the General's son.

BOSTON, November 4.—Returns so far as received indicate that Long, Republican candidate for Governor, is elected by from ten to thirteen thousand plurality, and this may be increased to fifteen thousand by further returns. Republican candidates for State officers are probably all elected, and the Legislature will be largely Republican. The vote shows a material falling off as compared with last year, the Prohibition vote, amounting to little, and the straight Democratic ticket receiving but small suspended ax.

10 P. M.—Two hundred and ten cities and towns give Long, 95,087; Butler, 81,583; Adams, 7,710. Last year, Butler, 80,475; Talbot, 104,428; Abbot, 7,064.

11 P. M.—The defeat of Butler is conceded by his friends, who allow that Long's plurality will be 8,000; but there is every indication that it will reach 15,000, and may touch 17,000. Republican Councillors are elected and the Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican.

Midnight.—Two hundred and sixty-six towns and cities in this State give Long 113,515; Butler, 99,930; Adams, 9,915. The same towns last year gave Talbot 124,317; Butler, 98,317; Abbott, 9,089. The streets are filled to-night with people, and the results of the New York election are watched with as much interest as the returns of this State.

Returns to 1 A. M. show the following full vote to-day: Long, 121,204; Butler, 108,237; Adams, 9,713; Eddy, 1,448; Long's plurality 12,967.

MINNESOTA.

LATEST ADVICES DO NOT MATERIALLY ALTER FIRST REPORTS.

ST. PAUL, November 5.—Later advices and more careful compilation increases the probable Republican majority to 14,000. Returns from nearly 200 election precincts, casting nearly half of the vote of the State, give Pillsbury, Republican, for Governor, 18,825; Rice, Democrat, 14,827; Gilman, for Lieut. Governor, 17,477; Barnum, 13,916; Von Baumauch for Secretary of State, 17,544; Borer, 13,946. Gilman having lost about as many Republican votes as he has gained Democratic, his majority is about the average of the ticket. These returns are from the larger towns. Those to come are from rural districts where Republican preponderance is greater, and will, it is estimated, increase Pillsbury's majority to at least 12,000. This is about a thousand behind the rest of the ticket.

MISSISSIPPI.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

COLUMBUS, November 5. — Lowndes county elects the full Democratic ticket. A very light vote was polled and no opposition except for State Senator. Lafayette county gives the Democrats 450 majority.

JACKSON—But fourteen counties are as yet heard from. Of these, eleven elected the straight Democratic ticket with a majority of 6,500. Hinds and Madison require an official count. Holmer is conceded to Greenbackers with the exception of the Senator. Marshall county, considered the stronghold of Greenbackism, elects a full Democratic ticket by a large majority.

NEBRASKA.

THE STATE TICKET REPUBLICAN BY FIFTEEN THOUSAND MAJORITY.

OMAHA, November 5.—No returns were received here from the elections in the State until to-day. Returns this evening show the Republicans elected Cobb Supreme Judge, by 15,000 majority over Wakely, Democrat. Cobb carries Douglass county, Wakely's home, by 500 majority, and in Lancaster county, his own home, he has 1,876 majority. Regents, Larson and Gannett, Republicans, were elected by the usual party vote. Gannett was out in one or two counties by persons opposed to his religious views, he being a Liberal. In Douglass county, his home, his majority was 600. Carson polls the Republican vote strong in his own county. Nemaha gives him 600 majority.

Returns on District Judges elect Pound in the first, Weaver in the second, Savage in the third, Post in the fourth, Gadlin in the fifth, and Barnes in the sixth. All are Republicans except Savage, whose majority over the Republican nominee will be 1,200. Lancaster county, in which is the State Capital, rolls up tremendous Republican majorities. Omaha and Douglass counties elect the Republican Treasurer, Clerk, Surveyor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Coroner. The Democrats get the remaining county officers. The vote on the State ticket shows 500 to 600 Republican majority in Douglass county.

The Greenback vote throghout the State is trifling and it is now doubtful whether that party carries a single county or county office, and it is nearly certain no county will go Greenback on the State ticket. The vote of this year makes Nebraska certain for President next year by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority.

VIRGINIA.

THE RESULT STILL IN DOUBT.

RICHMOND, November 5.—Leading Readjusters state, returns so far are favorable. They claim 25 out of 40 Senators and 58 of 100 delegates. Indications are Readjusters will certainly have a majority in both houses.

RICHMOND, VA., November 5.—The *Dispatch*, the Debt Payers' organ, foots up the result as follows: For the House of Delegates, the Conservative Debt Payers elected 42; the Republican Debt Payers elected 3; Readjusters elected 10. Senate—Conservative Debt Payers elected, 17; Republican Debt Payers elected, 3; Readjusters elected, 10; doubtful, 10. That paper asserts that, notwithstanding its disappointment in these figures, the returns make it absolutely certain the Debt Payers will have a small majority in both Houses.

The *Whig*, the leading organ of the Readjusters, on the contrary, claims that from the returns received the Debt Payers have met with a Waterloo, and unless there is a change in the tenor of the news to come, the Readjusters will be sure to have handsome majorities in both branches of the General Assembly. It will probably be a day or two before a positive result can be stated.

WISCONSIN.

REPUBLICANS ESTIMATE THEIR MAJORITY AT 25,000.

MILWAUKEE, November 5.—Returns from the interior of the State are coming in slowly. Nearly all those received today show Republican gains. Indications are now that the Republican State ticket is elected by at least 25,000 majority, the largest ever given in the State.

A FRONTIER ROMANCE.

How the War With the Utes Hastened a Wedding.

A story comes from the scene of the Ute troubles which illustrates the romance of frontier life and which is of interest in Washington because the parties are well known. At Camp Douglass, on the morning when the order came for four companies of the Fourteenth Infantry to go to the front, the impression was that the campaign would last all winter, and would thus interfere with the marriage of Lieutenant R. T. Yeatman of Company I, and Miss Louise Mulhall, sister of Lieutenant Mulhall, which had been arranged for Christmas. The order was received at nine o'clock in the morning. There was a hasty conference of the principals in the case, and it was decided to have the ceremony performed immediately. Accordingly the Chaplain was summoned, and at ten o'clock they were married. At eleven o'clock the company started for the Indian reservation. Lieutenant Yeatman is a nephew of Admiral Ammen. Miss Mulhall lived at Washington with her brother and mother about two years, until the spring of 1878, when Lieutenant Mulhall was ordered West.

Real Estate in the West.

The Denver Land Co. offer in another column alternate lots in their addition. These alternate lots are in fact given away, though a nominal charge of one dollar is made for the deed. The Company limit the number purchasable at this price to five lots. Many of the large cities of the West have been started in a similar manner, and those who secured lots then, find themselves now in possession of valuable property. The opportunity does not often present itself of making an investment in Real Estate at such prices. The reliability of the Company and their title to the property being well established, there could be no risk, with a fine prospect for a rapid increase in value. Denver has had such a wonderfully rapid growth, it is probable that the land offered will be speedily taken up.

WASHINGTON.

A Forced Reduction of Public Debt Made to Influence Elections.

Sherman's Latest Financial Move Severely Criticized.

More Congressional Investigations to be Made With Prospects of Rich Developments.

THE LAST BOND CIRCULAR.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—Secretary Sherman's circular asking for proposals for the purchase of $10,000,000 six per cent. bonds for sinking fund purposes, is the subject of much unfavorable comment. It is claimed by Treasury officials that the uncertainty of the future of specie resumption renders the taking of $10,000,000 from the special fund held for that purpose hazardous. The payments to the sinking fund are already several years in advance, and consequently this action of the Secretary is without authority of law, and the only ones to be benefitted by it will be the stock gamblers of Wall street. It is a noticeable fact that Sherman never makes a visit to New York but that soon after his return he does something to either bull or bear the market, and there are those uncharitable enough to say that whatever he does always accrues to the interest of his personal friends. The purchase of $10,000,000 of bonds will lend additional aid to the unprecedented stock-jobbery now in progress at the New York Stock Exchange. Although Sherman's proposed purchase of bonds was not made public at the Treasury until three o'clock yesterday it is claimed that certain parties in New York were in possession of the information as early as twelve o'clock. Probably John Sherman can tell how and where they got the news.

A DODGE FOR NEW YORK.

A Treasury official honest enough to tell the truth was asked by your correspondent what caused the reduction of ten millions in the public debt for October. He replied: "To tell you the truth, the reduction is a forced one, and was brought about by holding back moneys due Government creditors. Had all the warrants drawn upon the Treasury during the month been paid, the decrease in the debt would not have exceeded one million dollars. It was understood between the Treasury and Pension Office that no draft should be made by the latter during October for the payment of arrears of pensions, although it is known that nearly $2,000,000 in claims had been adjudicated and were ready to be paid." Thus the soldier pensioners of the Government are defrauded that Mr. Sherman may make political capital for himself and his party in the November elections. The prediction is made that the debt statement for November will show an increase, as the warrants held back during October will be paid during the present month.

A REPUBLICAN SCARE.

The Republican leaders in Pennsylvania are evidently alarmed at the prospect of losing that State, and extraordinary efforts are being made to bring out their voters. An official of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company arrived here last week and opened offices in the several departments where free passes are being issued to all loyal Republicans. No Democrats need apply. This action of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is not calculated to advance the interests of the Texas Pacific subsidy scheme with a Democratic Congress, should it be brought up again.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS.

The Republicans feel it in their bones that some of their mismanagement is to be investigated by the Democrats at the next session of Congress, especially the connection of the Treasury, through John Sherman, with the First National Bank of New York, and the manipulations connected with the issuance of the four per cent. refunding certificates. They are, therefore, trying to prevent, to a certain extent, the practice of compelling contumacious witnesses to respond to time. The case of Hallet Kilbourne, the man who went to jail for refusing to give the required information to an Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives, is to be the medium by which the expected result is reached. Kilbourne entered suit against the Speaker and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House for causing his imprisonment in jail for contumacy before an Investigating Committee, claiming $150,000 damages. It is expected by the Republicans that the case will be so far decided in his favor by the District Court that it will be declared illegal to imprison witnesses who refuse information to Committees, and beyond the power of either House to order such confinement. Kilbourne's case has been advanced on the calendar, and by getting a decision of the character indicated the Republicans hope to keep witnesses from being compelled to tell the truth.

IMPORTANT RULINGS IN REGARD TO DISTILLERS.

WASHINGTON, November 5.—Commissioner Raum has addressed a letter to the Collector of Internal Revenue at Cincinnati announcing several important rulings made by him to-day, in response to communications which he has received lately from a number of the leading distillers and refiners of the first Ohio district. The Commissioner decides that rectifiers may, before or after filling their packages, put on the marks and brands necessary to indicate the name and place of business of the rectifier, and the particular name of the spirits as known to the trade. If upon gauging such spirits the gauger finds that the brands do not correspond with the facts, he will cause immediate correction. Commissioner Raum has concluded that under section 3287 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of March 1, 1879, the particular name of the spirits as known to the trade to be put on packages of spirits filled at the distilleries may be placed thereon in a legible way by the use of a stencil-plate and durable paint, as well as by burning or stamping.

AFTER THE ELECTION.

For the last six weeks or more there have been employed in the Treasury Department about one hundred and ten clerks, for whose presence on the pay-roll there was not the slightest excuse. They were originally employed under the special appropriation made for additional clerk hire during the bulky work of handling bonds in issuing the four per cents. This labor was completed some time ago. There was no further use for these clerks, and they, under any other than a Republican management of the Tresury, would have been discharged. Not so, though. The November elections were coming on, and it was necessary that the Republican party should have all the friends possible. So but few of the clerks on the work mentioned were discharged. The balance were distributed around among the different bureaus, but still paid out of the special appropriation. The elections are now over and there is no further use, either in a party sense or otherwise, for the clerks. To-day Mr. Sherman issued orders that the long-suspended ax should fall. Accordingly about one hundred and ten clerks will walk the plank in the next few days.

CURRENT TOPICS

At a meeting of officers, clerks and employes of the Interior Department held to-day, resolutions were adopted expressive of their regret at the death of Secretary Chandler.

THE OLD WORLD.

Affairs in Ireland Growing Worse and Trouble Feared.

Gratifying Change in the Condition of Poor Carlotta.

IRELAND.

"SHE'S THE MOST DISTRESSFUL COUNTRY THAT EVER YOU HAVE SEEN."

LONDON, November 3.—The so-called anti-rent and land reform demonstrations in Ireland are rapidly degenerating into terrorism and mob rule. It is reported that in the County Mayo armed and disguised agrarian bands are threatening vengeance upon all tenants who pay their rentals. Placards warning and threatening all such are nailed on church doors in the night-time, and terrifying symbols are distributed through the neighborhood. Many landlords are organizing Defense and Vigilance Committees, and protesting against the vilifications of the partisan press.

The Catholic Bishop of Cashel has sent a vigorous protest to the Government against the proposed scheme to colonize Irish peasantry in Zululand, and urging that Ireland is the fittest place for Irishmen.

Peter Leary, who came over from Canada to investigate the truth of the reported destitution among his countrymen at home, has made a tour of inspection of several Irish counties, making careful observation of the real condition of things. He reports to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that a famine is imminent, unless the Government take immediate measures for the relief of the people. The Chancellor coolly replies that the whole subject will be submitted to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for investigation and report.

THE SAD CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

LONDON, November 5.—Most distressing accounts continue to reach us of the sad condition of the peasantry in Ireland. It is universaliy acknowledged that unless they receive assistance there must inevitably be great suffering, and possibly starvation during the coming winter. The people are much disturbed at the uncertainty of the Government's intentions toward the poor and the promise to refer the whole subject to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for investigation and report is considered by no means encouraging. Alarming reports have been received from Roscommon, where hitherto there has been comparatively little disturbance. It is stated that anti-Rent Leagues have been organized there, and are serving threatening notices upon tenants who pay their rentals. The situation is regarded as very grave throughout Ireland, and is receiving the serious attention of the Government.

GERMANY.

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA—ENGLAND AND THE PORTE—DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENTS.

BERLIN, November 5.—The peculiar condition of the relations between Germany and Russia are still the subject of much discussion in governmental and diplomatic circles. While the feeling between the two Governments is still by no means cordial, there is little doubt that a better understanding has been reached, and that the friendly sentiment between the two Empires is increasing. The German Embassador at St. Petersburg has recently had an interview with Prince Gortschakoff relative to the formal complaints made by Germany concerning the immense Russian army maintained on the frontier, and particularly the large force of cavalry. Satisfactory explanations were made, and the apprehensions of the German Government dispelled.

Germany and all the European Powers heartily approve the promptness of Great Britain in demanding of the Porte the prompt fulfillment of its agreement concerning reforms in Turkey. The dispatch of the fleet to Besika Bay and the vigorous language of Minister Layard have had the desired effect, and the Sultan sullenly submits to the demand that the stipulation of the Berlin Treaty be immediately carried into practical effect. The reports of a probable rupture of the relations between Great Britain and the Turkish Government are regarded here as entirely sensational and unfounded.

The German navy in the East Asian waters will be immediately and largely reinforced. This is regarded as necessary to insure the prompt and proper protection of the interests of Germany during the progress of the trouble between China and Japan.

Prince Hohenlohe, the German Embassador to France, will have an important interview with Minister Waddington immediately on his return to Paris.

The reports of the severity of Bismarck's illness have been much exaggerated. He is not believed to be in a dangerous condition, yet he is suffering quite severely with neuralgia and gout.

The Czarowitz is expected to visit Berlin the latter part of the present week.

SPAIN.

MORE FLOODS OCCUR AT DIFFERENT POINTS.

MADRID, November 5.—Floods have occurred in the Province of Jaen, causing great loss. There has been a renewal of floods in Murcia. The *Imparcial* proposes tablets be placed in the facades in all municipalities of districts visited by recent disastrous floods, bearing inscriptions with the date of the fete given in Paris in aid of sufferers, and the names of newspapers which initiated and carried it out, and that a banquet be given the French Ambassador here, as an expression of gratitude of the Spanish people toward France.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

In the Senate, to-day, the Minister of Colonies, read the Government bill relating to the abolition of slavery in Cuba. He said slavery was contrary to the laws of nature, and could no longer be maintained in the civilized world. Owing to the impoverished state of the exchequer, it was impossible to pay indemnity to owners of slaves, and the Government deemed it indispensable that freed negroes should remain for a certain period under the patronage of their former masters, for, by adopting this course, the dangers which might ensue from immediate and simultaneous emancipation of all the slaves would be averted. The Government considered that a scheme for gradual enfranchisement was contrary to the law of 1870. The Minister also announced that the bill embodying economic reforms, to be introduced in Cuba, would soon be presented to the Cortes.

POOR CARLOTTA.

REMARKABLE RESTORATION OF THE DEMENTED EMPRESS.

VIENNA, November 5.—A most startling and remarkable change has taken place in the mental condition of the unfortunate ex-Empress Carlotta, widow of Maximilian, and her speedy and perfect restoration is now believed to be not only probable, but almost certain to take place. She now converses lucidly and intelligently; her memory has returned, and she discusses logically and clearly her present surroundings and future prospects. She is now engaged in transcribing her diary of the disastrous series of events in Mexico which culminated in her royal husband's death and the dethronement of her own reason. Her story is told in the most graphic manner, and will be a valuable contribution to the literature of the period. Her condition now plainly indicates that the long night of oblivion and insanity which has enveloped her is nearly at an end, and that the unfortunate lady whose sad story has enlisted the sympathies of the civilized world will soon be restored to reason and to society, of which she was so conspicuous an ornament.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN INDIA.

NINETEEN PERSONS KILLED AND FORTY-FIVE INJURED.

LONDON, November 5.—The manager of the Madras (British India) railway telegraphs that an accident occurred to a passenger train near Arconum, on the 31st of October, in consequence of the sinking of an embankment after a rain storm. Nineteen persons, including three Europeans, were killed, and forty-five injured.

THE DAY AFTER.

The Total Vote in the County.

Unofficial Majorities of the Different Candidates.

Wednesday we published quite a full statement of returns received from the different polls in the county. Since then almost every district has been heard from and the footings show a good majority for Butler for State Trersurer, and the election of the entire county ticket, as already stated. The clerks in the Prothonotary's office were kept busy all day receiving and filing returns, which came in quite rapadly during the earlier part of the day, while several of the candidates and their friends figured on the probable result. Doc. Kennedy did the figuring for his man, Brown, and with several districts to hear from got a majority of 3,453 in favor of the Republican candidate. Mr. McCandless, his opponent, "threw up the sponge" on Tuesday evening after figuring a majority of 400 in the city alone for himself. With the country districts to hear from which have gone Republican in the past, he had little hope of winning the race. However, his friends copied the returns, which have not yet been footed by them. The other candidates and their friends did not take sufficient interest to scan the returns, being no doubt satisfied with the newspaper reports. There are one or two wards and several townships yet to hear from, but these, of course, will have no bearing on the result. The footings of the returns filed up to the time of closing the Prothonatory's office, are as follows:

STATE TREASURER.

Butler, R.	16,073
Barr, D.	11,058
Total vote	27,131
Butler's majority	5,015

JUDGE.

Kirkpatrick, R.	16,702
Lazear, D.	11,978
Total vote	28,680
Kirkpatrick's majority	4,724

PROTHONOTARY.

Brown, R.	15,869
McCandless, D.	12,611
Total vote	28,480
Brown's majority	3,258

CORONER.

Hope, R.	14,356
Sloan, I. R.	3,989
Rolshouse, D.	9,870
Total vote	28,215
Hope's majority over Sloan	10,367
Hope's majority over Rolshouse	4,486

The Judges of the Common Pleas will commence the count in a day or two, and the official vote, which will differ somewhat from the above figures, but not sufficient to change the result given, will be made known about Saturday or Sunday.

THOSE WHO SUFFER from nervous irritations, itching uneasiness, and the discomfort that follows from an enfeebled and disordered state of the system, should take *AYER'S SARSAPARILLA* and cleanse the blood. Purge out the lurking distemper that undermines the health, and constitutional vigor will return.

RUPTURE.

I will apply a good strong Truss for Two DOLLARS.

DR. KEYSER, 240 Penn Avenue, Opposite Christ's Church.

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THE SECRET KEY TO HEALTH.—The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, 300 pages. Price, only $1. Contains fifty valuable prescriptions, either one of which is worth more than ten times the price of the book. Illustrated sample sent on receipt of 6 cents for postage. Address, Dr. W. H. Parker, 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass. se20:13tW-bM

DIED.

LOGAN—On Wednesday morning, November 5, 1879, at 8 o'clock, WM. M. LOGAN, aged fifty-eight years.

HASTINGS—On Tuesday evening, November 4, 1879, at 8 o'clock, MRS. JANE HASTINGS, relict of the late Robert Hastings, in the sixty-fifth year of her age.

BENNETT—On Tuesday morning, November 4, 1879, at 7 o'clock, STEPHEN BENNETT, aged forty-one years.

CONNOR—Suddenly, on Tuesday, November 4, 1879, at 11:15 o'clock P. M., of heart disease, at his residence, Nos. 2 and 4 Sixth street, WILLIAM IRWIN CONNOR, aged twenty-five years, eleven months and twenty-one days.

VINCENT—On Tuesday, October 28, 1879, at 2:30 P. M., LUCY J. STEWART, wife of Joseph S. Vincent, aged twenty-three years.

MOORE—At the residence of her brother, Harry Moore, 52 Arch street, Allegheny, on Wednesday, October 29, 1879, LIZZIE D. MOORE, daughter of William Moore.

SACKETT—On Wednesday morning, October 29, 1879, HARRY W. SACKETT, of the firm of Sackett & Jennings, aged forty years.

PHILLIPS—At 3 P. M. on Wednesday, October 29, 1879, ORMSBY, twin son of John O. and Mary H. Phillips, aged three years and four months.

RIDDLE—On Thursday morning, October 29, 1879, HARRY RIDDLE, in his forty-seventh year.

WILSON—At his residence, Thursday, October 30, 1879, at 3 o'clock A. M., ALEXANDER WILSON, in the forty-first year of his age.

SCARBOROUGH—On Thursday, October 30, 1879, at 8:15 o'clock P. M., MAMIE U., daughter of H. E. Mattie Scarborough, aged four years and twenty-four days.

UPPERMAN—On Thursday afternoon, October 30, 1879, at 2 o'clock, DAVID UPPERMAN, in his twenty-ninth year.

DEFFLEY—On Thursday morning, October 30, 1879, at 6 o'clock, MRS. MARGARET DEFFLEY.

PARKER—At Braddock's Field, on Thursday morning, October 30th, 1879, at 5:30, JOHN PARKER, aged eighty-two years.

HUNTER—Thursday evening, October 30, 1879, of diphtheria, GILBERT, eldest son of Gilbreath and Mary Hunter, aged three years and nine mounths.

WINTERS—On Thursday evening, at 18:15 o'clock, FANNIE, widow of the late Jos. Winters of Steubenville, Ohio.

McDEVITT—Saturday morning, November 1, 1879, at 4:30 o'clock, KATE J., eldest daughter of Margaret and the late John McDevitt.

CANARD—On Sunday morning, November 2, 1879, ROBBIE CANARD, aged nineteen years.

MILLER—On Sunday, November 2, 1879, at 1 P. M., MRS. AMELIA MILLER (relict of the late Joseph A. Miller), in the forty-fourth year of her age.

WOOLSLAYER—On Sunday morning November 2, 1879 at 2:30 o'clock, ANN WOOLSLAYER, aged sixty years.

MYLEF—On Monday morning, November 3, 1879, at 9:10 o'clock, EMMA S., oldest daughter of John A. and Mary J. Myler.

Who is the Next?

Daniel Wright, an invalid soldier, about fifty-six years of age, who served two years in Company C, 124th regiment New York volunteers—the Army of the Potomac—living at No. 76 Oakland street, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, L. I., and a pensioner, has received $15,000 for one dollar.

William H. Hoogs, for over twenty years the collector of the *Boston Post*, sent one dollar, and also received $15,000. The occasion was the September drawing, Louisiana State Lottery. For further information apply by mail or express to M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La., or same person at No. 319 Broadway, New York City. wW

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Let your first attack of indigestion be the last. Rouse the dormant energies of the stomach with the Bitters. The tone thus imparted will remain. This is a fact established by thousands of witnesses, whose testimony is simply a statement of their own experiences. Those afflicted with general debility of every phase will find this medicine an unfailing agent in building up and renewing their strength.

For sale by all Druggists and respectable Dealers generally. no1:1m

ESTABLISHED 1845.

AND STILL THEY COME!

Another Large Arrival of New Goods This Week.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

350 boxes Valencia Raisins.
20 bbls choice New Zante Currants.
3 bags Green Kerner.
10 boxes extra fine Dehesa Raisins.
20 mats New Seedless Raisins.
98 bags choice Rio Coffees (two grades.)
75 cases Greenwich Concentrated Lye.
50 cases Keystone Lye.
25 bags extra Liverpool Table Salt.
59 boxes, 10 lbs each, choice Layer Figs.
5 cases, 2 lbs cans, Anchovies in salt.
150 cases McMurray's Corn, 2 lb cans.
35 cases, 3 lb cans, extra Pie Peaches.
26 cases extra 2 lb cans Blackberries.
20 do. do. Gooseberries.
10 do. do. Quinces.
15 do. do. Pears.
25 do. do. String Beans.
10 do. do. Green Gages.
10 do. do. Egg Plums.
15 do. do. Blue Plums.
15 do. do. Lima Beans.
15 do. do. Red Cherries.
3 bbls extra Pared Peaches, etc., etc.

The above goods will positively arrive this week, and will be sold at the Lowest Market Price.

Just Received, CODFISH, &c.

The CELEBRATED GEORGIA CODFISH, to be sold at 5 and 6c per lb, according to size.
Boneless Codfish, 6c per lb.
Yarmouth Bloaters, 25c per doz.
Smoked Salmon, 22c per lb.
10 lb kits extra Mess Mackerel, $1 each.

In Season, Dried Fruits, &c.

German Sweet Cherries, 12½c per lb.
German Seedless Cherries, 25c per lb.
Italian Prunelles, 20c per lb.
Turkey Prunes, extra, 10c per lb.
French Prunes, No. 1, extra large, 30c per lb.
French Prunes, No. 2, very large, 25c per lb.
French Prunes, No. 3, 15c per lb.
Figs (layers), extra quality, 20c.
Lemon Peel, 25c per lb.
Orange Peel, 25c per lb.
Citron Peel, 25c per lb.
Peaches, Alden Evaporated extra, 35c per lb.
Peaches, pared, extra quality, 20c per lb.
Peaches, halves, 8c per lb.
Apples, Alden Evaporated, 10 per lb.
Apples, quarters, 6c per lb.
Dried Raspberries, 35c per lb.
Dried Blackberries, 10c per lb,

BLACKBERRIES EVAPORATED.

These goods are extra quality and guaranteed superior to anything in the market; one pound will reach as far as two pound common Blackberries. One trial is all we ask. Sold at the low figure of 15c per lb.

P. J. RITTERS

Fruit Jellies in Firkins.

Apple Jelly,	5-lb	firkins,	80c;	10-lb	firkins,	$1 50
Peach	do	5	do	80c;	10	do	1 50
Pin'ple	do	5	do	80c;	10	do	1 50
Blk'bry	do	5	do	80c;	10	do	1 50
Straw'by	do	5	do	80c;	10	do	1 50
Currant	do	5	do	80c;	10	do	1 50
Quince	do	5	do	80c;	10	do	1

THE LATE OUTBREAK.

Every Probability That Gen. Adams Will be Successful.

He Narrowly Escapes With His Life at the Hands of Federal Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 1—At a late hour to-night, Secretary Schurz received a dispatch from special Agent Adams, dated Los Pinos, Colorado, October 29, via. Del Norte, November 1, in which, after reporting his arrival at Los Pinos on the morning of the 29th, he informs the Secretary he had another long council with the White River Utes at Grand river on the 26th; that they are willing that the guiliy parties be surrendered and punished; that he has faith in Ouray's ability to compel the surrender of those found to be guilty, and that, in order to assure this, he (Adams) recommends the appointment of a commission of three, one of the number to be a military officer, to make a thorough investigation of the guilty and determine the punishment. Chief Ouray favors this course and General Adams strongly recommends it for the reason that although a resumption of hostilities at the present time would eventually lead to certain defeat of the Indians, the war would be attended with all the horrors of border warfare, great destruction of life and property and terrible loss to the people of Colorado.

At the time of the writing of this despatch, Gen Adams had not received the instructions telegraphed him on Sunday by Secretary Schurz, which covered the same points and proposed the same terms, and which designated as members of the commission General Hatch, Chief Ouray and General Adams himself. The settlement of the whole difficulty now appears highly probable.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. ADAMS.

LOS PINOS, COL., October 29, via Del Norte, November 1.—Gen. Adams and Count Dornhoff have just arrived from White river. They succeeded in reaching Merritt's command, although it was attended with much difficulty and came near costing them their lives. Troops had deployed and were advancing to recover the body of Lieut. Weir, killed the day previous while out on a hunt. A scout had reported Adams and his escort of twenty-three Indians were over three hundred strong. The Indians not pleased with the outlook had retired to a safe distance, leaving Gen. Adams and Count Dornhoff alone. An officer chanced to discover a flag of truce just as the troops had covered them with their rifles for the fatal shot. It was a close call. Gen. Adams and the Count have had a rough time. They came back from White river, 200 miles, in four days, having traveled over mountain trails. The pluck and energy of Gen. Adams and Count Dornhoff are truly commendable. Men of less energy would have signally failed. Gen. Adams is of the opinion that the affair will be amicably settled by the surrender of the guilty parties in accordance with the wishes of the Interior Department.

INDIAN NOTES.

Some time ago a report was received by Commissioner Hayt, from Ponca Reservation, in Indian Territory, that Big Snake, a chief of the Poncas, was threatening to kill the agent, who, last summer, caused his arrest and imprisonment for a month at Fort Reno for brutal and disorderly conduct, making himself a terror to the Indians as well as agency employes. His rearrest was ordered and a detachment of soldiers from Fort Reno were employed to effect it. Big Snake, resisting, was shot dead by a soldier. The occurrence caused considerable excitement among the Indians, but it was soon quieted.

The following telegram was received this evening:

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, October 31.—*To Commissioner of Indian Affairs:* I have been successful in collecting all Jicarpilla Apaches at Abiquin Agency and they are entirely friendly.

(Signed) THOMAS, Agent.

UP THE ALLEGHENY.

The Lumber Trade Reviving—Local Improvements and Progress.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

BROOKVILLE, PA., October 28.—The boom in lumber continues and activity still prevails in the lumber trade of the region of the Low Grade along the Red Bank, and the inquiry for choice lumber is pressing at $16 for first common, and the shipments continue to keep up to the average of the season. The sales keep up also, and some very favorable ones have been made. A number of Philadelphia, Baltimre and Pittsburgh buyers have been in the market during the past week picking up small lots of choice stock at handsome figures. Ordinary stock has sold in large lots at reasonable figures, and orders for all kinds are coming in daily. The great drawback the lum bermen have to contend with at this point is the great want of cars for shipment. Lath are firm under a good demand. The demand for shingles has increased and are very scarce, owing to the very low price. Manufacturers could not afford to make them. I find all the lumbermen are shipping to the best of their ability, and they say the prices are not yet up to where they ought to be, but with the end of the season close at hand they naturally will be in proportion to the cost of lumber.

Local trade is especially good. Low water is now the greatest obstacle dealers have to contend with. The log supply is beginning to be a source of anxiety, as no more can be run till the river rises.

The town park on the flat is one of the most spacious and naturally one of the finest in Western Pennsylvania. It has an area of fifteen acres, and that portion of it devoted to exhibition and trotting purposes is situated at a distance of five minutes' walk from the head of the town, from which there is a magnificent view of the grounds. It is expected next year by all to give the best county fair and exhibition in the State. In the vicinity of the main building the grounds surrounding could be beautifully laid out in gardens and planted with ornamental flowers, shrubs and evergreens at a very little cost to the society. Among the celebrated trotters wintering at the Park Barns are Red Bank who to-day trotted a mile in 2:48¾ to a very heavy track, Ada Bank and Nellie Bank, the renowned Magge Miller, and the once famous trotter Jake Underwood. Parties traveling should not fail to drop in at the St. Charles kept by McConnell Bros. & Foot whose steady to entertain and accommodate those under their roof has become their second nature.

The great light noticed last evening was from the burning of Benjamin Snyder's barn, of Warsaw township, filled with grain, &c. Less heavy.

The *Jeffersonian* being the official Democratic paper of Jefferson county, and circulating as it does among the farmers and lumbermon, is not excelled as an advertising medium by any of its week day contemporaries, and is rapidly growing into popularity.

The fall crops in this county were fair and a more hopeful feeling prevails. Merchants report business improving, and prospects for the future hopeful.

Yours, &c., RED BANK

WALKING advertisements: every man, woman and child who has once tried Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cannot say enough in its praise, and this is the reason why its sale is constantly increasing.

The Streets of Pekin.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

There are, perhaps, few cities in the world laid out upon a finer plan than the northern capital of China. The streets are in many instances as wide as Regent street, and cut each other generally at right angles. They are lined with shops, a large number of which are extremely handsome, their entire facade being richly carved and gilded from top to bottom. Instead of the hanging boards which in other Chinese cities announce to the passers-by the nature of the goods retailed, the shops here have tall upright posts, sometimes rising from the roof, sometimes standing on the ground, overlaid with gilding and bright color. Other varieties of decorative art abound on all sides, some of the shops being painted to represent a most elaborate mosaic, the design and execution being rich and beautiful in the extreme. Everybody has seen an ornamented screen or centre-table, inlaid with exquisite patterns and every shade of tint. Imagine this workmanship transferred in all its wealth and splendor to the front of an ordinary shop, where in Europe there would be nothing but stone or brick, and you will have some idea of the decorations which attract the eye and gratify the taste in the crowded thoroughfares of this strange town. The paths are sunk in some places two or three feet below the level of the roads, along which pass, in an almost unbroken stream, strings of camels, mules and carts. In the latter vehicles are frequently to be seen brilliantly tricked-out ladies, with their cheeks and eyes bedaubed with coarse magenta paint; mandarins—only the very highest of whom are permitted the privilege of sedans—and occasionally a living Buddha in the form of some Lama priest of rank, dressed from head to foot in gleaming yellow silk. The practice of rouging the face is very extensively adopted in Pekin, not only by woomen but by boys as well, who also adorn themselves with large silver earrings. One of the gayest sights to be seen here is a funeral. The coffin is carried under a huge catafalque of scarlet and gold color, heavily embroidered; canopies with a deep valance of the same cheerful appearance impart a festive air to the procession, and the howling survivors, whose cries rise above the the lugubrious moaning of the so-called musical instruments, console themselves with a few pipes of tobacco between their intervals of grief.

ALTHOUGH many are predisposed to lung troubles from birth, yet even such may escape Consumption, or other Pulmonary or Bronchial disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed and all exciting consequences are promptly treated as they arise. It is in these cases Dr. Jayne's Expectorant exercises its most beneficial effect, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, are the immediate causes of tuberculous development, this standard remedy allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration, cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. MWS

THE December number of *Harper's Magazine* begins the sixtieth volume. The publishers have undertaken enterprises which will make the coming volumes for 1880 far superior to any hitherto published. These enterprises are of vast magnitude, embracing a full exposition of the great west from the Red River of the North to the southern coast of California, by the best writers and artists; Holiday Rambles among the Mountains of Pennsylvania and North Carolina, by Rebecca Harding Davis, with illustrations by Graham; interesting papers, beautifully illustrated, on Tours and the Touraine, France, by M. D. Conway; papers by the same writer on the English Lake District, with illustrations by Abbey; a paper on the present condition of Italian art, by James Jackson Jarves, with beatiful engravings; other papers of special interest on art, art study, and household decoration; papers on "Modern Historians," by E. P. Whipple, with portraits; illustrated poems, notable among which will be Keats' "Eve of St. Agnes," with ten remarkable illustrations by Abbey, to appear in the January number; illustrated short stories, and unillustrated papers of the largest interest and importance.

The novels by Black, Blackmore and Miss Mulock will be continued; and these, with a new American novel of great dramatic strength, will be the leading literary features of magazine literature during the coming year.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

50 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Pronounced by all to be the most **Pleasant** and **efficacious** remedy now in use, for the **cure of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness,** tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. **Over a million bottles sold within the last few years.** It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that **cannot** be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per bottle.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint, constipation, sick-headaches, fever and age, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at **25** cents per box.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
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FARMS AND HOMES. On the Kansas Pacific Railway. 3,000,000 Acres for Sale in the GOLDEN BELT. $3 to $7 per acre. 11 years credit. Wheat 20 to 50 bushels; Corn 40 to 100 bush. per acre. No Manure needed. Good climate, pure water, fine schools, churches, and good society. Railroad and market facilities excellent. Maps and full information FREE. Address S. GILMORE, Land Commissioner, Salina, Kansas.
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WALL STREET SYNDICATES.

The Syndicate System offers the best guarantees for success in stock speculations. Its means of investment from $10 to $2,500 are consolidated and operated as one business capital; profits equitably divided monthly. Shareholders have all advantages of unlimited capital and rare experience. **"How they make money in Wall Street."** Circular sent free. Address Allen, Jordan & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 54 Wall Street, N. Y.
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AGENTS! READ THIS! We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. *We mean what we say.* SAMPLE FREE. Address SHERMAN & Co., Marshall, Mich.
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$10 TO $1,000 INVESTED IN Wall Street Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 7 Wall St., N. Y.
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$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free.

Address — THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo.
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Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success. Simple, prompt, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use.

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9.	HEADACHES, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach	25
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23.	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25.	DROPSY, and Scanty Secretions	50
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27.	KIDNEY DISEASH	50
28.	NERVOUS DEBILITY, Seminal Weakness or involuntary discharges	1 00
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Case (Morocco) with above **35** large vials and Manual of Directions.....$10 00
Case (Morocco) of **20** large vials and book. 6 00

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Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by **Humphrey's Homeopathic Specific No. 28.** Been in use **20** years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price **$1** per vial, or **5** vials and a large vial of powder for **$5**, sent post free on receipt of price. HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., **109** Fulton Street, New York. seLEMF&W:R

DR. WHITTIER, NO. 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal weakness resulting from Self-Abuse or other causes, producing Nervous Debility, Night Emissions, Despondency, Dizziness, Dimness of Sight, Pimples on the Face, Weakness of Mind and Body; also IMPOTENCY, Loss of Sexual Power, Sterrility, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of Skin Eruptions, Ulcers in the Mouth, Throath or on Other Parts of the Body, are thoroughly cured, and Blood Poison perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgury, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. The establishment is central and retired and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent Sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only

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No Fee required until Cured. from responsible parties. All diseases of the **Kidneys** and **Bladder,** and old cases of **Gleet, Syphilitic** and **Mercurial affections** of the throat, skin, or bones, are **cured for Life.**

YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED AND OLD MEN suffering from the terrible effects of **Seminal Weakness,** and **Loss of Sexual Power** as the result of **Self-abuse** in youth, **Sexual Excesses** in maturer years, or other causes, producing **Emissions, Nervousness, Pimples on the face, Cough, Indigestion, Loss of Memory,** etc., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently cured in half the usual time and expense (**where others have failed**).

The **Doctor** is a **regular graduate** of one of the oldest Medical Colleges in Ohio. Age with experience can be relied upon. His **"Vegetable Specifics"** were never known to fail in curing even the **worst cases.** Patients treated by mail and express every-where, but where possible, a personal consultation is preferred, which is free, and sacredly confidential. Write for a list of questions. No **quack literature** published.

Dr. W's Specific No. 2 is a sure remedy for Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, and loss of Power, caused by self-abuse or excessive indulgence. Price of Dr W's Specific, $2 per bottle: Injection, $1; sent every-where, by express. Office Hours, 9 to 4 & 7 to 8 P.M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P.M.
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A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and thereby effecting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostrate Gland and Urethra. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Etc. Etc. and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation, Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction in every case. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have received hundreds of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail on receipt of $2.—Two boxes, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases) $3—Three boxes lasting three full months, will stop emissions, and restore vigor, in the worst cases $7.—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH Box.

Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be cured in a perfect manner of any trouble fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the

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ABOOK For the **MILLION** WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A new and complete Guides to Wedlock, containing Chapters on, A Complete Description of both Sexes, Selection of Wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Sterility, Advice to Bridegroom, Husband and Wife, Prostitution, its causes and effects, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Conjugal duties, Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, Seduction, Single life considered, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, Diseases of Women, their causes and Symptoms, etc., etc.

It is also a **"Private Medical Adviser,"** on diseases resulting from impure sexual associations, and on Self-Abuse, and its fearful effects on Youth, and its influence on after life, causing Nightly Emissions, Loss of Vigor, etc., and making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment and many valuable receipts. A book for private and complete reading that no one of adult age, should be without, as ignorance on these subjects is the cause of a great deal of misery. It contains much that is not in any other work, and has 600 pages, with over 100 Engravings, and Beautiful Woodcuts. Sent sealed for $1. Address: Dr. Buffe Dispensary, No. 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.
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$66 A WEEK in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:1yW

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It is a positive cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases resulting from Self-Abuse, as Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Pains in Back or Side, and Diseases that lead to Consumption, Insanity and an early grave. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success.

Pamphlets sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars.

Price, Specific $1.00 per package, or six packages for $5.00. Address all orders to

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Sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, by Jos. Fleming, 84 Market street. ocd 31m&W

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14th

Popular Monthly Drawing of the COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., At Macauley's Theatre, in the City of Louisville, On NOVEMBER 29, 1879.

THESE DRAWINGS, AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1869, AND SUSTAINED BY ALL THE COURTS OF KENTUCKY (*all fraudulent advertisements of other lottery companies who claim the sole ownership of "all the grants in Kentucky," to the contrary, notwithstanding*), OCCUR REGULARLY ON THE LAST WEDNESDAY IN EVERY MONTH (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AND ARE SUPERVISED BY PROMINENT CITIZENS OF THE STATE.

GRAND AND UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE NEW FEATURES.

Every Ticket Holder can be His Own Supervisor, Call Out His Number, and see it placed in the Wheel.

The Management call attention to the Grand Opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2 any of THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize		$30,000
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1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes,	$1,000 each	10,000
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100 Prizes,	100 each	10,000
200 Prizes,	50 each	10,000
600 Prizes,	20 each	12,000
1,000 Prizes,	10 each	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Prizes,	$300 each	$2,700
9 Prizes,	200 each	1,800
9 Prizes,	100 each	900
1,960 Prizes,		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

All application for club rates should be made to the home office. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket holders. For tickets and information, address only

J. F. J. COMMERFORD, (Courier-Journal Building), Louisville, Ky., or same person, No. 163 Broadway, New York.
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PRESCRIPTION FREE—FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS, LOST MANHOOD and all Disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth street, Cincinnati, O.
de10:d&Wly

PENSIONS. Every wound or injury, even by accident or any disease, entitled a soldier of the late war to a pension. All pensions by the law of January, 1879, begin back at date of discharge or death of the soldier. All entitled should apply at once. Thousands who are now drawing pensions are entitled to an increase. Soldiers and widows of the war of 1812, and Mexican war, entitled to pensions. Fees in all cases only $10 00. Send two stamps for new laws, blanks and instructions to NAT. WARD FITZGERALD, U. S. Claim Attorney, Box 588, Washington, D. C.
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FARM AND CORN - SHELLERS. Over 25,000 Now in Use. GRIST MILLS Every machine guaranteed to give satisfaction, or no pay. Price of mills, $12; Sheilers, $5. Every Farmer should have them. Send for illustrated circulars and terms to agents. Address LIVINGSTON & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. jy5:W1y

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FREE NEW and Scientific cure for Nervous Debility, without Medicine, from whatever cause. Mailed free. *Electro-Chemical Ins Co., P. O. box 3329, N. Y.* mh22:1tW

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JUST IN TIME!

A full line of Fall and Winter Boots and Shoes, Buffalo Lined Boots and Shoes; also, Ladies' Cloth Warm Lined Leather Foxed Shoes and Slippers,

AT G. D. SIMEN'S.

Men's heavy gr. waterproof top sole boots	$3 25
Children's calf and A calf copper tip boots	90
" A calf plain and tip shoes	65
" Grain plain and tip shoes	75
" Heavy grain and morocco button	1 00
Misses' heavy A calf shoes, 85c and	1 00
" heavy grain shoes, 90c and	1 00
" grain and morocco button	1 25
Ladies' felt flannel lined slippers	50
" cloth felt lined foxed shoes, $1 and	1 25
" calf and A calf shoes, $1 and	1 25
" bright grain shoes	1 00
" heavy oil grain sewed shoes	1 25
" kid and pebble goat foxed gaiters	1 25
" cloth top kid foxed button	1 50
" extra fine kid and p. goat button	2 00
" cloth top kid and p. g. button, $2,	2 50
" oil and bright mor. high lace	1 50
" Turkey mor. button	1 50
" extra fine kid and pebble goat worked button hole button shoes	2 50
Boys' heavy shoes	1 00
" heavy boots	1 50
Youths' heavy boots	1 25
Men's heavy boots, $1 75 and	2 00
Farmers' heavy kip boots, $2 25 and	2 50
" fine French kip boots	2 75
Gents' fine calf boots, $2 25 and	3 00
" heavy calf top sole boots, $2 50 and	3 50
" calf sewed 3-sole boots, 6 to 12	3 50
" German calf sewed and peg boots	3 50
Men's heavy working shoes, $1 00 and	1 25
" small nail and hob nail shoes, $1 25,	1 45
Gents' B calf and calf button shoes, $2 and	2 50
" A calf and calf lace shoes, $1 50 to	2 50
" Buckle Alexis, $1 50 and	2 00
" A calf and calf Cong. gaiters, $1 25,	2 50

All Solid Leather Goods—Warranted.

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BOSTON RANGE!

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Fine Grate Fronts and Fenders. Shifting Shaker Grate, Old's Patent. Agitating Grates, Larkins' Patent. Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels.

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Pure Silk	ot Fringe	50c
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Hand Knit Socks to order		$1 75 to 2 25
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Collarettes, per doz		12½c
Knitting Worsted, high colors, per lb		$1 00
Silk Ribbons		At old prices
Sewing Silks, 100 yards, 10c; Twist		3c
Swo Spools Clark's O. N. T. Cotton		9c
Germantown Yarn, per oz		8c
Zephyr Worsted		10c
Eighmie Patent Shirt		$1 00
Abdominal Corsets		$2 00

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Agent for Mme. Demorest's Patterns,

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TTS

GOLD WATCHES GIVEN AWAY. $500,000 worth of solid Gold and Silver Watches, Silver-ware, Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, French, Musical, Alarm Clocks, and Jewelry, besides an immense amount of other valuable goods, just for doing us a little favor, which every man, woman, boy or girl can easily do. No money required. All the elegant and costly articles to be given away are fully described and illustrated by engravings, in a book entitled **"The Golden Prize,"** which we will send gratis, and free of postage, to any one in the United States and Canada. Address F. Gleason & Co., 46 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
oct1:1m W

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Exclusively devoted to the practical education of young and middle-aged men, for active business life. School always in session. Students admitted at any time.

J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

Send for circular. au23:W3m

FOR SALE—FARM LAND IN BALDWIN township, Allegheny county, about 1 mile beyond White Hall Tavern, near the Brownsville road, being the farm lands of the late George Flowers, deceased, and acknowledged as some of the finest in Baldwin township; well timbered; excellent springs, and fencing in good condition. It will either be sold as a whole or divided into two farms. One of 48 acres, with spring, orchard, dwelling houses, &c.; the other of 80 acres, with the old family mansion, spring, orchard, barn, garden, &c. The two parcels are divided by a public road, and easy of access from the Brownsville road; distance from Pittsburgh and Birmingham markets only 7 miles. Possession given early next spring. Terms of sale very easy long payments. Inquire of CHARLES MEYRAN, at the Germania Savings Bank, corner of Wood and Diamond streets, Pittsburgh, or to FREDERICK OLNHAUSEN, on the Brownsville road. oc4:W4t

$77 A MONTH and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., Augusta, Maine. fe1:W1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. no25:eod W no30-1y

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience of over **30** years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genereral Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

DR. WHITTIER, 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all private diseaseases. SPERMATORRHŒA, or SEMINAL WEAKNESS and IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL VIGOR, caused by abuses or indiscretion, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF THE MIND AND BODY, &c.; also, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRIC

PARKER ABLAZE.

About 75 Buildings in the Center of the Town in Ruins.

The Fire Believed to Be the work of an Incendiary--Poor Facilities of Fire Department.

The Loss $200,000, with Only $75,000 Insurance---Many Families Destitute.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

PARKER, October 30.—Parker has been again afflicted with a most destructive visitation. The one hundred thousand dollar fire we had in August last did but little actual damage to the city, as it was limited chiefly to the burning of oil on the opposite side of the river. This time, however, the devouring element got a fast hold upon the city. It seemed for a while that it would not let go until the whole place was destroyed. The fire originated in a building occupied by J. Walhobinstein's liquor store. It broke out about three o'clock this morning and appears to have started on an open stairway in said building.

It is quite commonly believed that the house was set on fire, but I have learned nothing definite so far which justifies this opinion. The firemen were promptly on the ground and did all they could to stay the flames. The house in which the fire originated was in the very heart of the city, and entirely surrounded by frame buildings. The pumps connected with the water works had been shut down at midnight and there could, therefore, be nothing done until the fire was well under way. It was, in fact, entirely beyond control before anything of importance was accomplished.

THE RAPID SPREAD OF THE FLAMES.

The difficulties were increased by a brisk breeze all the while. Owing to this and the dry combustible materials of which most of the houses were composed, the flames made very rapid headway. In less than an hour it spread in both directions, until it reached the Mead House on the south and the Shirley brick block on the north. A desperate effort was made to limit the fire between these points. Throughout the fire the water supply was limited, so that all efforts in that direction availed nothing. It went through these brick blocks as though they had been made of tinsel. It proceeded along the main street without interruption until it reached a vacant lot below the Morrison House on the north and the Odd Fellows' Hall on the south. It burned everything between these points on Central and River avenues.

LIST OF LOSSES.

The following is a list of the losses:

Thos. Hackett, residence	$ 2,000
Thos. King, office and furniture	1,000
Gibbs & Sterrett, office	1,000
G. S. Crosby, house occupied by John Parkins, tailor shop	800
John Turkee's hotel	2,000
Mayer Bros., wholesale liqur store	10,000
Peter Miller, empty building	450
McCracken & McCane, stationeries and residence	2,500
L. Bachman, empty building	400
Mead house building	20,000
J. Deipt, hotel to Mead house	5,000
Joseph Gaskell & Co., wholesale liquor store	4,500
Morris & Wray, grocers	1,500
W. B. Krosskop, druggist	1,000
Mat. Reddlinger, saloon	600
J. G. Mullin, two houses, law office and residence	3,000
Wilson & Manifold, empty building	600
J. Walhobinstien, liquor store	1,000
Louis Hano, Keystone Clothing Store	8,000
Mrs. Rebecca Sailler, house	2,000
Joe Miller's jewelry store	1,000
Mrs. G. D. Prest, dry goods	10,000
Mrs. J. T. Shirley, brick block and contents	25,000
Dr. J. W. Wick, dentist's office	300
W. H. Spain, hardware store	12,000
Dr. J. E. Hall's office	500
Chas. Ulmer, meat market and building	600
Chas. Lehman, shoe store and building	1,500
Frank Ottinger, drug store	4,000
Faller's building	600
Titusville House	1,000
Mary Marker	500
C. Snyder, art gallery	800
M. Dessing, saloon	1,200
Frisbee House, (Mrs. Clemens owner)	2,000
John E. Anjie	800
J. Frederick, boots and shoes	400
W. J. Parker, houses	1,000
C. Burke, house	400
W. H. Spain, warerooms	500
Geo. Armstead, residence	300
Geo. D. Prest, residence	1,000
Columbia, Ennis House and hall	1,200
P. DeWooley, house	300
Jos. Miller, residence	800
Chas. Difenbaugh, residence	1,000
John McGuire, residence	500
Mary Shoubler, residence	200
Mrs. Louis Cohen, furniture store	2,000
C. Hillinger, house	300
Mrs. Harwood, Pittsburgh House	1,000
Parker Daily, building and press	2,000
M. Schone, barber shop	250
Hammond's building	1,000
W. E. Bunting, residence	500
M. Richards, residence	400
Dr. Gopeen, office and books	2,000
H. Gifford, residence	400
F. & K. C. ice house	100
Mrs. Rose	200
F. Parker, building	100

I cannot give an accurate statement of the insurance, but am reliably informed it will not aggregate more than seventy-five thousand dollars. Many of the parties will rebuild, but there is no probability that the burned district will soon be built up again as well as before. It is a heavy loss to Parker, coming as it does in the hard times and so near to the winter season.

ARRANGEMETTS MAKING TO RELIEVE THE DESTITUTE.

A citizens' meeting was held at three o'clock this afternoon to make provision as far as possible for the most needy of the sufferers. Mayor Randolph occupied the Chair. C. W. Archbold, T. E. Tack and Chas. P. Hatch of the First ward, and W. E. Allen, P. H. Lawrence and —— Boyd of the Second ward, were appointed committees to solicit subscriptions. They went to work immediately and their requests are being very liberally responded to.

FIRE DEPARTMENT FACILITIES INADEQUATE.

The failure of the City Council to provide proper fire protection is considered on all hands to be deserving of the greatest censure. The supply line has been known to be in bad condition for months past. The Chief of the Fire Department has repeatedly called attention to it, but his warnings were entirely unheeded. The result of this carelessness is the loss of two hundred thousand dollars. So much for that kind of economy.

These misfortunes are always met in the oil country with a degree of courage and cheerfulness seldom found elsewhere. It takes the unfortunate but a short time to become reconciled. New buildings will be commenced in a very short time by all proposing to remain. The loss falls very heavily upon many of our most enterprising citizens, but they will for the most part straighten up, and may be expected to be soon found again at their business as usual. D.

BLUE BLOOD.

Sale of Robert Bonner's High-Bred Trotting Stock.

NEW YORK, October 30.—The first public sale of any of Mr. Robert Bonner's trotting stock was had here yesterday. It attracted horsemen from all parts of the country. Fully two thousand persons were present. Mr. Bonner's reason for selling is said to be that his stock is overflowing his stables, and he has no room for them. The sale was very successful in every respect.

The first sale was Ada Duroc, a bay mare, ten years old, by Messenger Duroc, dam Montgomery Maid, by Seeley's American Star. The bidding commenced at $100 and ran up to $800, at which figure she went to David McFarren & Son, of Louisville, Ky.

Kitty Temple, a bay mare, sire Rysdyk, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the celebrated trotting mare Flora Temple, sold with a filly foaled five months ago; bought by Geo. Berreck, of Philadelphia, for $400.

Steele, a three-year-old colt, by Startle, having trotted in 2:19, brought but $300.

The gelding Keene Jim, named after the great financier, brought the price into the thousands, starting at $1,000, and went off at $4,000 to Charles A. Dana, of the *Sun*. Keene Jim has trotted a mile in 2:18¼.

Other sales were as follows: Uncle Sam, bought by P. McKenna for $525; Billy Button, bought by A. DeCordova, $900; Thomas K, J. H. Clark, $500; Cymbal, J. S. Furguson, $525; Becky Sharp, A. A. Freeman, $500; Leader, W. Wakefield, $755; Prince Imperial, W. F. Osburn, $1,425.

The bidding was very spirited. Sixty-three horses were sold for a total of $33,270.

BLAINE'S TRACKS.

How He Carried Maine by Systematic Bulldozing

Interesting Revelations of Republican Frauds.

BOSTON, October 30.—The Boston *Globe*, which for the past three weeks has had a corps of reporters in Maine, publishes four columns describing the causes which led to the recent Republican success in that State. The most barefaced bulldozing ever known is alleged, Blaine and his Republican colleagues resorting to the lowest tricks to carry their purpose. All liquor dealers were prosecuted just before election, and to escape imprisonment and fines accepted the only alternative, to vote the Republican ticket. The *Globe* charges that District Attorneys in every county in the State acted in concert in this respect, and wherever the unfortunates were too independent to do as they required it was so arranged that they were restrained of their liberties on election day. Parties convicted of theft, assaults and other crimes, it is alleged, have had their cases not pressed for voting the Republican ticket. The *Globe* asserts it has affidavits to prove all its charges, and proposes to publish the same in a few days. It charges that young men who could not be coerced in their right senses were got drunk on campaign money supplied for the purpose. Dead men's names were kept on lists and voted on by Republican repeaters. That men known to be residents of Massachusetts were brought to vote the Republican ticket; that editors of many papers had to support Republicans under threat of withdrawal of advertising and other patronage. That before the election all known to be opposed to Davis were discharged from factories, and in many places, in defiance of law and justice, check-lists before election were taken home by Republican officials and doctored. Stage-drivers, many of whom now make no secret of the part they played, were employed all over the State to buy voters, they being well supplied with funds, receiving for their pains from $50 to $100. Postmasters and every official holding office in the State were ordered to subscribe and aid in running down Democratic voters in addition to their other business under threats of decapitation. It is also charged that juries on the eve of election were drawn so as to include only Republicans. Students were allowed to vote in defiance of law. One foreman in charge of a gang of twenty men is mentioned as having compelled men to vote for Davis under the penalty of losing their jobs. To show straits to which Republicans were driven, a case is mentioned where a young man was allowed to vote at a certain town where his girl lived, although he lived ten miles off, in Androscoggin county. A case is mentioned where a Sunday School teacher had his class taken from him because he was a Greenbacker. The *Globe* charges wholesale corruption, but reserves names and places for another time.

A PHILADELPHIA STORY.

Grant to be Made President of the Pennsylvania Railroad!

[Special to New York Sun.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 29.—I have just learned from an authentic source that the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be tendered to General Grant immediately upon his reaching this city, and that if he signifies his willingness to accept he will be unanimously elected to that position.

The Presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the event of it being conferred upon General Grant, will carry with it the Presidency of the Texas Pacific Company.

This proposed change is due to the physical condition of Colonel Thomas A. Scott. His paralytic stroke has left him so wholly incapable of performing active duties that the hour or two spent at the Pennsylvania railroad office two or three times a week are given at the risk of his life. His only reason for continuing in office is to secure a suitable successor before he resigns.

The city of Philadelphia owns three million dollars' worth of the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in consequence elects annually two directors to represent the interest of the city in that company; these two directors will be instructed, by a vote of the Councils of the city, to vote for General Grant for President of the company, and as Col. Scott and all the remaining directors favor Grant, his election will, therefore, be made without a dissenting vote.

The salary of the office is $35,000 a year, and it is probable that at the annual meeting in March a resolution will be carried directing that it be increased to $50,000.

Of the probability of Grant's acceptance, I can say nothing; but of the desire to have him serve as President of the company and of the determination to tender it to him, there can be no mistake.

Lady Lawyers.

The female millenium appears to be dawning. There are women doctors, clerks and jurymen, and soon there will be women lawyers. Before they attempt to speak they should use SOZODONT to give beauty to their meuths, which are destined to complete their success as orators.

Female lawyers will stick to their clients, like SPALDING'S GLUE to wood.

$1,375.87 Profits in 30 Days.

What $10 has done in Wall Street by legitimate Stock Speculations. Pamphlet explaining everything sent free. SIMPSON & CO., 49 Exchange Place, New York.

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ZACH CHANDLER DEAD.

Found Dead in His Bed at Chicago Saturday Morning

After Delivering a Campaign Speech on Friday Night.

His Last Hours—The Inquest--Leading Points of His Life.

CHICAGO November 1.—Chicago was startled this morning by the news, which rapidly spread throughout the city, that Senator Zach Chandler, the famous Michigan Stalwart, had been found dead in his room at the Grand Pacific hotel shortly after seven o'clock this morning. Mr. Chandler had bern making political speeches in Wisconsin. He spoke Wednesday night at Oshkosh, and Thursday afternoon at Janesville in an open tent, and then proceeded to Chicago to fulfil his engagement for last evening at McCormick Hall.

HIS LAST SPEECH.

He stopped only a short time in the anteroom of the hall, and laying aside his hat and overcoat, stepped on to the platform and delivered his speech, which, in the main, differed very little from those he had delivered in the Ohio and Wisconsin campaigns. Almost the last words he spoke at McCormick Hall were a request that the Republicans of Chicago would telegraph him next Tuesday that they had gained a victory. It was noticed by those who sat next to him that he seem infused with an especial fire of earnestness, and when he had finished it was remarked by Mr. Wood, son of ex-Governor Wood of Quincy, and others—among them Mr. Goodwin—that he looked very pale, and yet was very warm. He returned to the hotel and retired about half-past eleven, bidding his friend Mr. Spalding good-bye.

It had been arranged that Mr. Chandler should leave for Detroit over the Michigan Central road at the hour named, and he had himself taken up the paper which lay on the table beside him and looked at the time table to be sure about the time, remarking that that suited him. As his friend bade him good-by he returned the pressure of his hand and said: "Well, Mr. Spalding, I'm glad it's over, too. After I have delivered my speech in Detroit Monday night I shall be through. We have had a pleasant trip together and met many pleasant and prominent gentlemen, and I hope before long we shall see each other again; good-by." They shook hands once more, and Mr. Spalding withdrew from the room, closing the door behind him, leaving Mr. Chandler sitting alone in the easy chair, looking into the fire. These were the last words Mr. Chandler ever spoke.

DISCOVERY OF HIS DEATH.

The discovery of his death was made by the regular night porter of the hotel. In accordance with instructions from the office, the porter proceeded to knock at Senator Chandler's room, among others.

The porter knocked first at the reception-room, thinking perhaps the Senator had arisen. Receiving no answer, he proceeded to the adjoining room, at which he knocked long and repeatedly. No response was heard, and the knocking meanwhile had aroused several other guests who had been sleeping on the same floor. Without becoming alarmed, the porter, getting a chair, proceeded to look over the transom. He saw Senator Chandler lying in an uneasy posture on the bed, the feet extending over one side, his arms raised above his head and holding a coat that was wrapped around his shoulders, while the body lay in a diagonal position, across the bed and in an uncomfortable, unnatural attitude. The door was locked, and the porter, using his key, entered. Placing his hand on that of Senator Chandler, he found it quite cold, and in some alarm called Mr. Gaskill (the night clerk), who responded at once.

Mr. Gaskill found there was still some warmth in the body, but the pulse had ceased beating entirely, and the open eyes and parted lips showed that life had become extinct, though the pulse had probably been its last throb only a few minutes before. Dr. McVicar was called immediately, and reached the hotel fifteen minutes after seven, only to pronounce the Senator dead. The appearance of the room was indicative of a man who had lain down to rest for a few hours in the full rush of an active career. His watch was lying under a pillow and still going. His dressing case was open. A clean shirt was laid on one side, and his clothing carefully placed upon a chair.

The inquest was held this evening, and was a very distinguished affair in respect of the character and standing of the men comprising the Coroner's jury and witnesses. A consultation had previously been held among a number of the most eminent physicians in the city with a view to determining beforehand from the facts they had elicited precisely the form of opinion to be given as to the cause of death All were agreed as to the main question; but there was a decided diversity of views as to the propriety of having an autopsy. Two or three physicians favored it earnestly, holding that it was due to science to know the precise derangement of the vital functions, which resulted in death, and also that a cast of Senator Chander's brain ought to be secured as a contribution to science, as the peculiar shape of his head was such as to excite the liveliest desire for investigation and the perpetuation of the brain cast. In this, however, these doctors were overruled, as it was the emphatic determination of the friends and relatives of the deceased that no *post-mortem* examination be made. Accordingly the medical experts arrived at the conclusion that the cause of death was cerebral hemorrhage, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by the Coroner's jury.

PROPHETIC DREAM.

A peculiar circumstance in connection with the decease of the Senator is the dream of the Coroner, General O. L. Mann. On Friday night, after hearing the speech delivered by Mr. Chandler, and being deeply impressed with his manner, he dreamed that he was holding an inquest over the body of Senator Chandler. This did not strike him as strange until this morning, when the first man he saw informed him that the dream was fulfilled, that Chandler died during the night. By a singular coincidence Joseph Medill, who had appeared in the Coroner's dream as one of the jurymen, was drawn, and helped make up the Coroner's verdict.

The following Executive order was issued by the President this afternoon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Nov. 1.

The sad intelligence of the death of Zachariah Chandler, late Secretary of the Interior, and during so many years a Senator from the State of Michigan, has been communicated to the Government and to the country, and in proper respect to his memory, I hereby order that the several Executive Departments be closed to public business, and their flags and those of their dependencies throughout the country be displayed at half-mast on the day of the funeral.

R. B. HAYES.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

A FRIENDLY ESTIMATE OF CHANDLER.

Mr. Chandler was sixty-six years old, having been born at Bedford, New Hampshire, on the 10th of December, 1813. He has filled the offices of Mayor of Detroit, where he was a merchant for many years, Governor of Michigan, Senator of the United States and Secretary of the Interior, and has been, ever since its organization, a leader of the Republican party.

His first election to the Senate was in 1857, when he succeeded Lewis Cass, a Democrat. He was re-elected twice, serving consecutively until 1875, when General Grant appointed him Secretary of the Interior. For the fourth time he was chosen Senator and took his seat on the 23d of February, 1879, in place of Senator Christiancy, who had resigned. His term would have expired on the 3d of March, 1881.

Zachariah Chandler was tall, large, and of commanding personal appearance, with strong features, stout limbs and black hair. He was six feet high, and weighed about two hundred pounds. His last appearance in New York city, where he was well known, was only a few days ago, on his return from speech-making in Massachusetts, which had extended a very cordial reception that much pleased him—he mentioned the matter with emphasis. His wife is a daughter of the late Benjamin Douglas, a merchant of high standing in New York city. His only child married Representative Eugene Hale of Maine, a few years ago. His wealth was estimated at from two to five millions of dollars, and he made every cent of it himself in the city of Detroit in the dry goods business and in real estate operations.

Senator Chandler was a positive man—positive in his views, in his talk, in his demeanor, publicly and privately, socially, financially and politically. He had no doubts on any subject. His convictions and utterances were at the opposite pole from the negative. As an orator, his language was plain, terse and nervous, without attempts at eloquence, though when the occasion favored—for example, during his recent anti-rebel speech in the Senate, which awakened so much interest in the country—he rose unconsciously to eloquence. As a campaign speaker he was immensely popular. He could tell a story supremely well, and could descend nearer to demagogueism without being absolutely a demagogue than any other American Senator that ever lived. Governor-elect-Foster of Ohio, said a few days ago that the demand for "Zack" Chandler in all parts of that State was greater than for any other Republican speaker. His speech two weeks or so ago at Flushing, Long Island, was exceedingly characteristic.

No public man at Washington gave more famous dinner parties than Senator Chandler. He was the most liberal of hosts, and set the best table in the Capital of the Republic. Laughter was irresistible when he told a story—Mr. Lincoln himself probably did not excel him in this gift of anecdote. In Detroit his reputation as an entertainer and "good fellow" is inordinately large. He owned there an immense farm in which he took pride, and on which during the summer months he lived, although his fine yacht claimed much of his leisure. Yachting, indeed, was his favorite out door sport. It will be remembered that recently he took President Hayes and his party out on the waters of Detroit.

With President Hayes his relations were cordial, and had been so for a year. During the last Presidential campaign he worked vigorously for him, and was Chairman of the Republican National Committee. But he was reluctant to send money to Ohio, giving as the reason that it was one of the richest States in the Union, and should take care of itself; and he was greatly displeased with Mr. Hayes' earliest Southern policy, condemning it openly. His recent reconciliation with the President was followed by many visits to the White House, whose occupant always spoke well of him, expressed satisfaction at his return to the Senate and observed, only a little while ago, that "you always knew where to find a man like Chandler," and that whatever might be thought of his political views they were always honestly held and fearlessly expressed.

Chandler's strict integrity, indeed, was universally recognized. He never made a cent out of a Government position. He believed in a liberal use of money in elections, and one of his favorite sayings was a true Chandlerian expression of disgust for Republicans who did not "feel their principles in their pockets." No campaign manager was ever more successful or quick in raising funds. He possessed that peculiar magnetism which enables one to draw large sums out of other people for charitable, social or political purposes. He could go down into Wall street and get more money than any other living politician—but he always headed his list with a subscription of his own as large as he expected from anybody else. In 1876, for example, his name led a campaign document with $5,000.

Dr. Chandler, for he was an LL. D., admired Dr. Grant exceedingly. His first choice for the next Presidency would have been Dr. Blaine, but he would gladly have supported Dr. Grant.

EXECUTION OF CLARK BROWN

For the Murder of his Father and Sister—His Confession.

CORNWALL, ONT., October 31.—Clark Brown, convicted of the murder of his father and sister at West Winchester, on the night of the 21st of September, was hanged here this morning in the presence of about seventy-five persons. The prisoner walked with a firm step to the gallows, and said nothing. His confession had been given under seal, to Rev. Dr. McNish. After being placed on the trap the black cap was drawn over his face, the noose slipped over his head, and during the delivery of the Lord's Prayer the bolt was drawn. Not a muscle moved. His pulse ceased to beat in eight minutes after the bolt was drawn.

The following is the confession read by Dr. McNish after the execution:

I, Clark Brown, who am soon to appear before God my maker, make this, my last confession. I told the whole truth before of the murder of my poor father and sister. I kept nothing back, and I alone did the murder, and no one helped me to murder my father and sister. I am charged with poisoning my uncle, Warren Henderson, and poor George Hilliard. I positively deny the charge, for I am innocent. I am also charged with poisoning a lady in a ball room. I positively deny that charge, for I am innocent. I deny telling Elder Sharp that I intended killing my wife, and I hope in God's mercy she will never believe such things of me. It is my dying request that no suspicions should rest on my mother or my darling wife, for I, and I alone, am guilty, and I am willing to suffer the punishment of death for my awful crime. I hope God has forgiven me. I cling to the firm belief that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanses us from all sin, and even I hope to be forgiven through the sacrifice of the Son of God.

A PLUCKY WOMAN.

She Shoots a Burglar, Who Staggers From Her Room and Falls Dead.

TOLEDO, O., October 31.—At an early hour this morning, at the Air Line Junction, a plucky little woman, the wife of Engineer Lewis of the Lake Shore road, shot, and, it is supposed, killed a burglar. He was in the act of entering her apartment by a door, the key of which he worked out with an instrument, and it fell to the floor on the inside. The falling key awakened her. Her husband being absent on his run, she got up, and, arming herself with a revolver, awaited developments. A lamp was burning low, turned down. Presently the door opened and a man stepped into the room. She instantly aimed and fired, and the robber, staggering outside, fell heavily. The lady slammed the door after him and locked it, and, being now thoroughly frightened, sent a child to a neighbor's, who, upon coming, saw two other men carrying away to a wagon an apparently dead man. Up to this time no arrests have been made, and there is no clue beyond the tracing of the two by the blood spots on the ground to the point where the wagon was reached.

Nothing makes a man, woman or child feel meaner than a tickling sensation in the throat. Take "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup. 25 cents.

FIGHTING JOE HOOKER.

He Dies Suddenly at Garden City Hotel, Long Island, Yesterday.

Biographical Sketch of His Career—His War Record.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., October 31.—Major General Joseph Hooker died here this afternoon.

General Hooker had been in his usual health until an hour before his death, and proposed going to New York to-morrow to attend to business matters. He gave a large dinner party at the Garden City Hotel on the 25th, and has seemed to be in the best of spirits and to enjoy social intercourse with his many friends as fully as at any time in his life.

He took a walk in the park during the afternoon, and did not complain of feeling ill until about four o'clock, when he retired to his apartments and summoned his valet, who helped him to a sofa, where he rested about an hour. He then arose and busied himself about his rooms. At 4:45 the valet, hearing the General struggling for breath, hastened to his side and assisted him to lie down upon a bed, at the same time ringing for help. The hotel superintendent hurried to his room, but when he arrived the General was dead.

[The deceased was born at Old Hadley, November 13, 1813. Entering West Point Academy in 1833, he graduated in 1837, and received the appointment of 2d Lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Artillery. He served first during the Florida war, and afterward on the N. Frontier, where he was appointed to the rank of 1st Lieutenant. On the breaking out of the Mexican war, Hooker was attached to the staff of Brig. Gen. P. F. Smith, and distinguished himself at the battle of Monterey, September 21-23, 1846, for which he was brevetted Captain. During the succeeding conflicts at Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, and in the storming of Chapultepec, he also took an active part; but in 1853, resigning his commission, he settled upon a farm near Sonoma, California. In 1858 he was appointed Superintendent of Military Roads in Oregon, and surveyed a line from Stillicome to the 49th parallel on the east bank of Puget Sound, in Washington Territory. From 1859 to 1861 he was Colonel of the California Militia, and on the commencement of the civil war was appointed Brig. Gen. of U. S. Volunteers, and assigned to the defence of Washington; he was afterward engaged in the Siege of Yorktown, and, in May, 1862, promoted to the rank of Maj. Gen. of Volunteers. In the subsequent battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, and in many other less important engagements taking place beteen May and August, 1862, his conduct firmly established his right to the sobriquet of "Fighting Joe Hooker," given him by his soldiers. In the Northern Virginia campaign Gen. H. commanded a division, and was engaged in the battles of Bristoe Station, Manassas, and Chintilly. At the battle of South Mountain and Antietam he was in command of the right wing of the army, and took so distinguished a part in these important actions as to elicit the highest praise from Gen. McClellan In the latter battle Gen. H. received a severe wound in the foot, but by November 10th, however, he was again in the field, and assigned the command of the 5th Corps. Soon after he was placed in command of the Centre Grand Division, and finally of the entire Army of the Potomac, in which capacity he was present in the battles of Fredericksburg, Kelly's Ford and Chancellorsville. Between October, 1863, and May, 1864, Gen. H. was engaged in the operations about Chattanooga, taking a conspicuous part in the battle of Lookout Valley, the capture of Lookout Mountain, and the battle of Missionary Ridge. On January 28, 1864, he received the thanks of Congress "for the skill, energy and endurance which first covered Washington and Baltimore from the meditated blow of the advancing and powerful army of rebels led by Gen. Robert E. Lee." In the invasion of Georgia he commanded the 20th Corps (Army of the Cumberland), and took part in the combat at Mill Creek Gap, and the battles of Resacca and Dallas, besides that memorable approach to Pine Mountain, May 26 to July 2, which was marked by almost daily severe engagements. They followed in rapid succession the pursuit of the enemy to the Chattahoochie; the actions near Atlanta; the combat of Peach Tree Creek; and, finally, the siege and capture of Atlanta. From September 28, 1864, to July 5, 1865, Gen. H. was in command of the Northern Department, with his headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio. He retired from active service, at his own request, on full rank of Maj. Gen., October 15, 1868.

Death of James W. Rhey.

[Cambria Freeman.]

At St. Joseph's Hospital, near Lancaster, Pa., on Saturday morning last, James W. Rhey departed this life, aged fifty-three years and seven months. The deceased was a son of James and Susan Rhey, and was born and reared in Ebensburg. At an early age, along with many other gallant spirits, he joined the throng who went to Mexico in 1846, to fight for the honor of their country. His company was the well known Cambria Guards of Ebensburg, commanded successively by Captains Murray and Heyer. From the ranks he was raised, by special order of President Polk, to the position of a Second Lieutenant in the Eleventh United States Infantry, his commission bearing date August 11, 1847. Returning from Mexico, he was assigned to recruiting duty at Kittanning, Pa., when, at the expiration of a year, he resigned his commission and went to Missouri to live. He remained in that State several years, his vocation being that of a superintendent in the construction of a turnpike road. In 1853 he was appointed a postal car agent on the Pennsylvania railroad between Altoona and Pittsburgh, which position he filled for the term of four years. Subsequent to this, he was about ten years a trusted employe of Messrs. P. & T. Collins in the construction of railroads traversing the anthracite coal region of Schuylkill, Carbon and Luzerne counties. For six years, ending December of last year, he was manager of certain coal banks at Saltsburg, Indiana county, for Messrs. Collins & Sterritt. Latterly, or during the time intervening between last December and the date of his death, his abiding place was in Lancaster city.

The subject of this memoir, though a comparative stranger to the place of his birth for a period extending over a quarter of a century, was yet always cordially welcomed by those who knew him and his family whenever he came back amongst us. He was a man of rare parts. Commanding in presence and comprehensive as to the scope of his general information, he seemed equally at home in letting pearls of wisdom drop from his tongue, or in setting the table in a roar. His remains were interred where he died, and to the little mound which covers what was mortal of James W. Rhey, the thought of those who knew him will once and again take sorrowful flight. As to his soul, we trust it is in heaven.

Richelieu's Relaxation.

[Chambers' Journal]

Cardinal Richelieu, we are told, spent his hour of relaxation in leaping over the furniture, and on one occasion he was discovered jumping with his servant to try which could reach the high side of a wall. De Grammont knowing the cardinal to be jealous of his power, offered to jump for a wager, a proposal which shows the courage as much as the event showed the diplomacy of the courtier. The offer was accepted, but De Grammont took care that his leaps should never quite reach those of his eminence, and thus he lost a few louis, but gained speedy and high promotion by the favor of his triumphant and gratified opponent.

BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY

As Exhibited by the Reports of the Various Clearing Houses.

[N. Y. Public of Thursday.]

Never has there been a more remarkable increase in the volume of business than that which the reports of the clearing houses now disclose. The aggregate of exchanges at the nineteen cities exceeds $1,000,000,000 in a single week ending October 18, and the aggregate at the cities outside of New York is the largest ever known, exceeding by nearly $9,000,000 the unprecedented amount for the week preceding. In comparison with the corresponding week last year, the gain in volume of business is 80.3 per cent. at all the cities, and 47.9 per cent. outside of New York. San Francisco alone reports a decline, and at nine of the remaining eighteen cities the increase exceeds 60 per cent. Deducting San Francisco, the exchanges at the seventeen cities of the Atlantic States, outside of New York, amount to $225,680,129 against $140,651,902 last year, a gain of 61.2 per cent. Certainly it cannot be said, in the presence of so remarkable a record of recovery from the depression of last year, that the confidence of merchants, manufacturers, investors or speculators, is wholly destitute of solid foundation.

Almost Young Again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicine did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady, in Providence, R. I. 41

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

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**OV

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penn. R. R.	48⅜	48½	....
Reading	31¼	31⅜	....
P., T. & B.	7½	7⅝	....
Lehigh Valley	50	50½	....
U. Co.'s N. J.	148	149	....
Cent. Trans. Co.	45	46	....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s.	112	113	....
P., C. & St. L. bonds.	110	111	....
Northern Pacific	35	36	....
Do preferred	59½	60½	....

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, November 5.—Governments quiet and barely steady. Railroad bonds inactive but generally firm. State securities steady.

The stock market opened strong and advanced ¼@2 per cent., the latter for Ohio and Mississippi preferred. Subsequently a weak feeling set in which was followed by a decline of ¼@5 per cent. The coal shares and Pacific Mail, Louisville & Nashville and Southwestern stocks leading a downward movement which was most marked in Delaware & Hudson. During the afternoon there was a recovery of from ¼ to 3¼ per cent. the latter for Delaware & Hudson, but the market again became heavy toward the close. The lowest prices of the day being current in some instances in final dealings with unsettled and feverish feeling. Sioux City common closed at 28; preferred, 57. The earnings of some of the railroad companies for the month of October are given below: Northwest, increase, $362,000; St. Paul, do. $466,279; Iron Mountain, do. $129,126. The earnings of the St. Louis & San Francisco road for the fourth week of October show a gain of $33,000. The earnings of the Western Union Telegraph Company show an increase for the month of October of $150,000.

Transactions aggregated 350,000 shares, of which 60,000 were Erie, 13,000 Lake Shore, 20,000 Wabash, 17,000 Northwestern, 20,000 St. Paul, 19,000 Lackawanna, 6,000 New Jersey Central, 7,000 Delaware & Hudson, 8,000 Michigan Central, 5,000 C. C. & I. C., 15,000 St. Joe, 31,000 Ohios, 6,000 Western Union, 18,000 Pacific Mail, 13,000 Kansas City & Northern, 24,000 Kansas & Texas, 6,000 Louisville & Nashville, 6,000 Nashville, Chattnooga & St. Louis, 3,000 Northern Pacific and 10,000 St. Louis & San Francisco.

Close—Money stringent at 7¼ per cent., closing at 7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. Sterling exchange 480½; sight exchange 483. The produce exports for the week were $8,523,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup., '81	106¾	New 4 per cts.	102¾
New 5s	102½	Currency 6s	122
New 4½s	106¼		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	36	Virginia old	28
Tennessee new	30	Missouri 6s	106
Virginia new	27		

STOCKS.

Northern Pac.	35¼	St. Paul	75½
Do pref.	59¾	Do pref.	99¾
W. U. Tel.	103½	Wabash	58½
Quicksilver	19½	Ft. Wayne	114
Do pref.	56¾	Terre Haute	15
Pacific Mail	36⅝	Do. pref.	30½
Mariposa	4	C. & A.	98
Do pref.	4½	Do. pref.	111
Adams Ex.	106	O. & M.	27½
Fargo Ex.	102	Del. & Lack.	86⅜
American Ex.	57½	A. & P. Tel.	42
U. S. Express	50	B. & Q.	120
N. Y. Central	131	H. & St. Joe.	28½
Erie	40½	Do. Pref.	64
Do pref.	63¾	Can. Southern	74
Harlem	160	L. & N.	76
Mich. Cent.	94	Kansas Pacific	82
Panama	170	Kan. & Tex.	29
Union Pacific	90⅛	St. L. & San F.	30¼
Lake Shore	90½	Do. pref.	37½
C. & P.	104	Do. 1st.	55½
Illinois Cent.	97¼	St. L., K. C. & N.	44⅜
N. W. C.	90	Do. pref.	69⅝
Do. pref.	103½	Cent. Pacific	110
C. C. C. & I.	70	Union	110
N. J. Central	77	Land Grants	112½
Rock Island	147¼	Sinking Fund	113½

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 5.

Alpha	14 ½	Noonday	5
Alta	5 ⅝	Bechtel	1 ¼
Belcher	5 ⅝	Boston Con.	1 ⅝
Best & Belcher	19 ¼	Bulwer	11 ⅝
Bullion	6 ⅛	Golden Terra	12
California	5 ¼	South Bulwer	13-32
Chollar	8 ⅛	Lady Wash'ton.	1 ¼
Cons Virginia	5 ⅜	Black Hawk	19-32
Crown Point	5	Giant Old Abe	.....
Eureka Cons	.26	Silver King	.....
Exchequer	5	Real del Monte	3⅜
Gould & Curry	.10 ¾	Wales	.....
Grand Prize	2 ½	Tiger	.....
Hale & Norcross	7 ⅛	Leviathan	.....
Julia Cons	2 ¼	Caledonia	2 ¼
Justice	2 ¾	Fairfax	.....
Mexican	.24	Leeds	.....
Northern Belle	5 ¼	McClinton	.....
Ophir	.32 ⅛	North Belle Isle	5-16
Overman	9 ⅝	Tipton	1 ¼
Raymond & Ely	9 ⅝	Belcher	11-16
Savage	.15 ½	Navajo	19-32
Sierra Nevada	.55 ¾	Caledonia, B. H.	.....
Union Con.	.83	Dudley	1 ¼
Yellow Jacket	.16 ¾	Maryland Con.	.....
Bodie	.13 ¾	Maybell	11-32
Chollar Potosi	5 ⅞	Manhattan	2 ½
Imperial	1	Good Show	11-32
Martin White	1 ⅜	Hillside	1 ⅜
Mono	7 ¼	Jackson	4
Independence	1 ¼	Syndicate	5 ½
Con Pacific	7 ¼	Leopard	½
Mammoth	7	Tuscarora	1
Belle Isle	4	Silver Hill	1 ¼
Tioga	3 ⅜	Kossuth	.....
North Bonanza	1 ½	Trojan	5-32
Argenta	15-16		

COPPER STOCKS.

BOSTON—NOVEMBER 5.—Calumet and Hecla, 231; Copper Falls, 7; Franklin, 28¾; Pewabac, 33; Quincy, 263; Ridge, 7¾.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON—NOVEMBER 5.—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 97 13-16; accounts, 97¾. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 101½; Pennsylvania Central, 51¼; Reading, 33¾; Erie, 42½; preferred, 67; 2d consols, 88; new 5s, 105½; 4½s, 110; 4s, 106¼.

Fine American tallow, 44s.

New Centrifugal sugar, 28s 6d@28s 9d; Muscovado, afloat, 25s.

Linseed oil, 30@33s.

Whale oil, 25@26s.

Turpentine, 31s.

The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills 2¼ per cent.,

PARIS—NOVEMBER 5.—Rentes, 81f 45c.

ANTWERP—NOVEMBER 5.—Refined petroleum, 19¼f paid; 19¾ seller.

LIVERPOOL—NOVEMBER 4.—Cotton—Moderate inquiry; market freely supplied at 6 11-16; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; American, 7,750 bales.

Corn—Western mixed, 5s 8d.

American lard, 37s 6d.

Bacon—long clear, 33s.

Refined petroleum, 7s.

Linseed oil, 13s.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON—NOVEMBER 4.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "In the southern counties of England there are many fields of beans still exposed to the weather in the later districts. In Scotland the harvesting of oats still drags on. Irish advices contrast favorably with these. The wet and foul condition of land in England delays ploughing. Comparatively little wheat is as yet sown. Despite the damp weather a good deal of English wheat has been threshed lately with results fully confirming the shortness of the crop. The condition of bulk wheat, which was offered for sale the past week, owing to pressing pecuniary needs of farmers, has been anything but good. Really sound grain, fit for milling or sewing, has been comparatively rare, and was unaffected by a decline of 1@2s per quarter, which has been generally quoted, trade being very dull. If no further decline occurs in foreign wheats before the approaching closing of the Baltic ports by ice, there appears to be sufficient strength in trade to withstand the action of America without the present range of values undergoing much alteration during the winter. Even if a slight further fall occurs, it is more than likely that it will be speedily recovered under the influence of increased demand from France. Local trade has been very quiet throughout the week, with only a moderate consumptive demand. Speculators were anxious to realize and prices receded about 1s per quarter for all descriptions of foreign wheat. Indian wheat has been arriving more freely, and has attracted a fair share of attention, though activity therein will probably be less marked than in 1876 when large arrivals very sensibly interfered with the sale of Russian and American descriptions. The arrival of maize has been very light, but at the beginning of the week it was unsaleable except at a reduction of 6d per quarter. Prices have tended downward ever since. The arrivals at ports of call has been limited. The depression in wheat continued until Thursday, when a decline since Monday amounted to two shillings per quarter. The sales, however, were few. A reaction since occurred and 1s@1s 6d of a decline has been received. The demand for maize has been small, and it has receded 6d per quarter. The business in wheat to arrive has been very restricted, and red winters declined 2s@2s 6d per quarter during the week, both on passage and for shipment; but 1s@1s 6d has since been received. Barley quiet and steady. Maize has fallen fully 6d per quarter. Sales of English wheat last week were 39,966 quarters at 50s 6d against 59,000 quarters at 39s for the corresponding week last year. Imports into the United Kingdom and ending October 25th were 1,808,837 hundred weights of wheat and 207,175 hundred weights of flour.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, November 5, 1879.

The markets resumed their wonted activity to-day and sales in leading staples reached the average. Prices were very firm, and in some articles, as noted under the proper heads below, have an upward tendency. The outlook for a continuance of this large business is good, with the exception of grain, which is a little easier. The status of the various articles of produce, etc., is given below.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

In this department firmness is the leading characteristic. Apples are selling well at our figures and some predict better prices. Beans are also firm, while the same may be said of butter, which has an advancing tendency. Cheese is strong at the advance and the demand brisk. Eggs were considerably weaker to-day, owing to large receipts, and we reduce our figures accordingly. There is great uncertainty in eggs. Some merchants think receipts will continue large, in which event we may look for still lower prices. Potatoes are improving and we may look for higher prices.

APPLES—Choice, $1 00@1 25 ₱ barrel; medium, 75c@$1; fancy, $1 75@2 00.

APPLE BUTTER—40@50c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 75@1 80; medium, $1 50@1 60; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll, 23@27; solid packed, 18@20c; common, 6@8c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 11½@12½c, according to quality; prime Ohio factory, 13@13½c jobbing; 13c wholesale; New York Goshen, 14c jobbing; 13½c at wholesale; Limberger, 11@12c; Young America, 15c.

COUNTRY LARD—6@7c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves), 7@8c; prime peeled do., 10@12c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 4@5c; raspberries, 25@30c; blackberries, 8@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; pitted cherries, 20@22c; new dried sweet corn, 5@6c ₱ lb; new dried green peas, $1 75@1 80 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly choice in barrels, 20c; in cases, 20c; pickled, 19@20c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—California pears, $3@3 50 ₱ box; domestic do., $1 50@2 00 ₱ bushel; grapes, 8@9c ₱ lb; cabbage, $3 00@6 00 ₱ 100 head; onions, $3 00@3 25 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—California, 15@18c; new domestic, 14@15c; strained, 8@10c; New York State, in cases, 14@15c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $1 75@2 00 in large lots; $2 25 in a small way; shellbarks, 75c@$1; walnuts, 40@50c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose 45@50c; Peerless, 42@45c in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $2 50 ₱ bbl; Jersey sweets, $3 00@3 25.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 35@45c; dressed—chickens, 12@13c; ducks 14@15c; turkeys, 15@16c.

SEEDS—Clover, $5 25@5 50 per bushel; timothy, $2 50@2 75 for Western.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The grain market is in a very unsettled state and there is no telling what a day may bring forth. The tendency, it may be said, however, is downward; that the opinion of leading grain brokers on Liberty street is prices will go lower. Still there is nothing at hand at present to base any reliable opinion upon. No changes have occurred to-day in this market in any of the cereals. The flour market is also unsettled, owing to the condition of the wheat trade.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red winter, $1 24@1 25; amber and mixed, $1 19@1 12; rejected, 85@95c.

Corn—Ear, 56@58c; yellow shelled, 55@57c; mixed, 53@55c.

Oats—Prime white, 39@40c; mixed do, 35@37c.

Barley—Northwestern spring, 90@95c; medium, 75@80c.

Rye—Western, 85@87c ₱ bush.; Pennsylvania and Ohio, 85@88c.

Malt—70c@$1 00 according to quality.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $6 50@6 75; Minnesota, $6 75@7 00; choice amber wheat, $7 00@7 25; prime red winter do, $6 75@7 00; medium do, $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis, $7 00@8 25; fancy patents, $8 00@9 00; rye, $5 25@5 50. Buckwheat, $2 75@3 00 ₱ cwt.

CORNMEAL—65c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 25@6 00 ₱ barrel; $3 00@3 12½ ₱ keg; fancy, $6 75@7 00 per bbl; $3 50@3 62 per keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $15 00@18 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $15 00@16 00; upland prairie, $13 00@14 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $14 00@14 50; white middlings, $20 00@21 00; coarse do, $18 00@19 00; chopped feed, $23 00@24 00; cornmeal, ₱ ton, $22 00@22 50; seconds, $14 00@14 50.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market continues very firm. Both sugars and coffees are strong at our figures and some merchants believe the highest point has not yet been attained. We might add the prices are low compared with the figures at the source of supply, which is a good sign of higher prices. The provision market is firm and unchanged, there having been no variation since Saturday last.

GROCERIES—Following are the latest figures:

Green Coffee—Fancy Rio, 20c; choice Rio, 19c; prime Rio, 18c; good Rio, 14c; ordinary Rio, 13c; Java, 25@28c.

Roasted Coffee—Rio, in papers, 18¾@21¾c; Rio, in bulk, 15@21c; Java, in papers, 30@31c; Java, in bulk, 28@30c.

Sugars—Standard A, 10¾c; off A, 9¼c; extra C yellows, 8@9c; molasses yellow, 7½@8c; cut loaf 10¾c; crushed, 10¾c; powdered, 10½c; granulated, 10½c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 48c; prime maple, flavored, 45c; choice sugar syrup, 42c; prime sugar syrup, 37c; good sugar syrup, 35c; good molasses syrup 30c; black molasses, 27c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice, 40@42c; strictly prime, 38c; good, 35c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder, 35c@$1 00; Imperial, 35@80c, Japan, 25@75c; Oolong, 28@80c; Souchong, 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves, 47c; allspice; 18c; cassia, 25@28c; nutmegs, $1 00; pepper, 16c.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 7½; good do, 7c; Rangoon, 6½c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3½c; do, assorted papers, 5½c; do, assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sol soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss, 5½@7¾c; corn starch, 6@8½c; pearl, 3c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 13c; stearine, 9c; mould, 9c.

Prunes—Turkey, 8½c; French, 10@13c as to size.

Provisions.

	Canvassed.	Plain.
Extra S. C. Hams, 18 lbs and over	9	9½
Do do 14 to 18 lbs	9½	10
Do do 14 lbs and under	10	10¼
Extra S. C. Shoulders	6	6¾
Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured	9	9
Dried beef, ex. sugar cured, in sets	11	11
Do do knuckles and rounds	13	13
Do do all flats	10	10
Beef tongues, per dozen	....	$ 6 00
Bacon, shoulders	....	5
Do short rib sides	....	8¾
Do clear sides	....	9
Mess pork, per bbl	....	$12 00
Do short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl	....	12 00
Lard, prime leaf, in tierces	....	....
Do do in ½ bbls	....	....
Do do in buckets	....	....
Do refined, summer use, tierces	....	7½
Do do in half bbls	....	8
Do do in buckets	....	8½
Do do 2-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	....	9½
Do do 5-lb pails, " "	....	9¾
Do do 8-lb pails, " "	....	9
Do do 10-lb pails, " "	....	9
Ham Sausage, loose, any quantity	....	7½

Miscellaneous.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, 85c@$1 50; raspberries, do, $1 50; strawberries, do, $1 50; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 35; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ dozen $1 70@2 00; tomatoes, do, $1 00@1 25; corn, do, $1 50@1 60.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ lb, 55@60c; mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral, ₱ barrel, $28@40; No. 1 shore mackeral, $14 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $12 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $7 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75. No. 3 medium mackeral, $6 50; No. 3 small mackeral, $5 50; split Labrador herring $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; white fish, half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00; lake herring, $2 25; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do do, $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50; boneless hake, $4 50; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 11c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 28c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $2 25; London layers, new, $2 75@3 00; Muscatels, $2 40; mat raisins, $3 40 ₱ mat; new Valentia raisins, 8½c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 9½@12½c; Dates, 7½c ₱ lb; Currants, 5½c; Citron, 22c; Prunes, 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c do shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 40c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@13c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c Brazil nuts, 11c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c. Oranges, ₱ case, $8 50@9 00; Oranges, ₱ box, $7 00. Lemons—repacked, $6 25. Cocoanuts, $3 50@6 00 ₱ 100.

HOMINY—$3 50@3 75.

TALLOW—City, 6½c; country, 5½c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Standard brands, bright, 48@52c; do mahogany, 45@50c; do dark, 36@48c; Louisville mahogany, 48@50c; Richmond brands, 40@45c; bright cavendish, 50@52c; bright twist, 52@56c; natural leaf, 48@58c; fine cut, 34@40c; cut and dry, 24@32c; granulated smoking, 38@48c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH OIL EXCHANGE, November 5.

The oil market to-day was almost as dull as it could be. The "boys" do not appear anxious to do anything at all, and probably desire to take a rest after the election. It opened and closed at 90c, the only price of the day.

Sales, 8,000 barrels; shipments, 63,969 barrels; charters none.

REFINED.

Pittsburgh, 8½c; New York, 7¼c; Philadelphia, 7½c.

OIL BARRELS.

City make, $1 25@1 30.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK—NOVEMBER 5.—Cotton quiet but steady at 11⅜@11½c; futures strong. Flour heavy; receipts 53,000 barrels; superfine western and State $5 00@5 30; common to good $5 50@5 80; good to choice $5 90@7 75; white wheat extra $6 00@6 50; extra Ohio, $5 75@7 75; St. Louis $6 00@8 00; Minnesota patent process $7 25@8 75. Wheat unsettled; receipts, 558,000 bushels; No. 3 spring $1 25½@1 26; No. 2 $1 30; ungraded winter red $1 28¼@1 37; No. 2 do $1 36¼@1 38; ungraded amber $1 31@1 37; No. 2 amber $1 35½@1 36½; No. 1 $1 37; ungraded white $1 32@1 35; No. 2 do $1 32; No. 1, sales, 51,000 bushels, $1 36@1 38½; No. 2 red, November, sales 230,000 bushels, $1 35½@1 37½; December, sales 76,000 bushels, $1 40¾@1 42½; January, sales 40,000 bushels, $1 44½@1 45. Rye—demand active; No. 2 western 88@89c. Corn dull; receipts, 162,000 bushels; ungraded, 57@58c; No. 3, 55c; steamer 56c; No. 2 57@57½c; No. 2 November 56¾c; December 59¼c; January 61c. Oats—demand active; receipts, 69,000 bushels; western mixed 42@43½c; white western 43½@45c. Hay strong at 50c. Hops in good demand and firm; yearlings 7@18c; eastern and western 32@42c; New York State 32@45c. Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes 14¾@17¾c; job lots 14¾@19¾c. Sugar strong; fair to good refining 8¾@8¾c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice steady in fair demand. Butter higher; western 16@35c. Cheese dull; western 8@13c. Whisky nominal at $1 15. Pork dull and heavy; mess, $10 40@10 50. Beef—demand fair and market firm. Cut meats dull and weak; long clear $6 25. Lard dull; prime steam $6 80@6 85. Tallow steady at 7¼@7½c. Rosin dull and unchanged. Turpentine dull at 43½c. Petroleum firm; United, 89¾@90c; crude, 6¼@7c; refined 7¼c.

Leather—dull; hemlock sole, 24@26c.

Wool—Dull and unsettled; domestic fleece, 35@48c; pulled, 25@50c; unwashed, 9@ 34c; Texas, 15@35c.

Metals—Manufactured copper steady and in fair demand; new sheathing $28 00; Ingot Lake firm and unchanged at $21 25@21 50. Pig iron—Scotch and American, $26 00@29 00; Russia sheeting, $13 50. Nails—Cut, $3 60@3 75; clinch, 5 10@6 10.

CHICAGO — NOVEMBER 5. — Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in good demand but lower rates; No. 2 red winter $1 18¾@1 19; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 12¾ cash and $1 12⅝ November; $1 14¾@1 14¾ December; No. 3, $1 02¼@1 02¾; rejected 86c bid. Corn in fair demand but lower rates at 42¼c cash; 39¾c December; 42¼c May; rejected 38c. Oats in fair demand but lower rates at 31¾c cash; 31¾c December; 33½c May; rejected 27c. Rye easier at 73c. Barley dull and lower at 81@81½c. Pork steady and firm at $10 00 cash; $9 35@9 40 November; $9 45@9 50 December; 10 35@10 37½ January. Lard in fair demand but at lower rates $6 17½@6 20 cash; $6 27½@6 30 December; $6 40@6 42½ January. Bulkmeats easier at $3 70, $5 35@5 45. Whisky active but lower at $1 08. Freights—Corn to Buffalo 6¾@7¼c. Receipts—Flour, 32,000 barrels; wheat, 418,000 bushels; corn, 357,000 bushels; oats, 133,000 bushels; rye, 27,000 bushels; barley, 79,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 21,000 barrels; wheat, 154,000 bushels; corn, 139,000 bushels; oats, 71,000 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels; barley, 64,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat active but lower $1 13¾@1 13¾ December; $1 14½ January asked. Corn dull and lower at 41¾c November; 39c December; 41¾c May. Oats dull and lower; declined ¼c. Pork easier; declined 21½c. Lard steady and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS—OCTOBER 5.—Cotton firmer; middling, 10½c; low middling, 10¾c; good ordinary 10¼c; net receipts, 7,866 bales; gross, 8,744 bales; exports for Great Britain, 1,510 bales; France, 4,581 bales; coastwise, 4,379 bales; sales, 9,200 bales; stock, 196,678 bales. Flour quiet but firm; superfine $4 50@4 75; double, $5 25@5 50; treble, $5 75@6 00; high grades $6 25@7 00. Corn quiet and weak; yellow mixed 60c; white 65c. Oats dull at 37@39c. Cornmeal strong at $2 65@2 75. Hay quiet and weak; prime $20 00@22 00; choice $23 00. Pork scarce and firm at $11 00. Lard steady; tierce $7 00@7 25; keg $7 50@7 75. Bulkmeats scarce firm; shoulders pickled, 4¾@4½c; clear rib 6¾c; long clear 6¼c. Bacon dull and nominal; shoulders 4½c; clear rib 8c, clear 8¼c. Sugar cured hams in good demand; canvassed 9@10¾c new. Whisky steady; western rectified $1 05@1 10. Coffee quiet and weak; jobbing, ordinary to prime 14¾@18c. Sugar active, firm and higher; inferior, 5¾@6c; inferior to good common 6¾@7c; common to good common 7¾@8c; yellow clarified 8½@8¾c; receipts all sold. Molasses quiet and weak; lower grades have declined; common 30c; Centrifugal 30@40c. Rice dull; Louisiana ordinary to choice 6½@7½c. Bran quiet at 72½c. Sight exchange on New York $1 00 per 1,000 discount; sterling exchange 480.

BALTIMORE—NOVEMBER 5.—Flour dull and weak; western superfine $4 75@5 25; do extra $5 75@6 25; do family $6 50@7 50. Wheat—western lower and active; No. 2 western winter, red spot and November $1 29. Corn—Western lower and active; western mixed, spot and November 54@55c; December 57@57½c; steamer, 52c. Oats quiet; western white 42@42½c; do mixed 40@41c; Pennsylvania 42@42½c. Rye quiet at 88@89c. Hay steady prime; to choice Pennsylvania $15 50. Bulkmeats, loose, none; packed shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 6¾c. Bacon—shoulders 5c; clear rib sides 8½c; hams 10@11c. Lard 7¼c. Butter firm; prime to choice Western packed and roll 20@23c. Eggs firm at 21@21½c. Petroleum quiet; crude nominal; refined 7¼c. Coffee quiet Rio cargoes 15¾@18¼c. Sugar strong; A soft 9¾@10¼c. Whisky firm at $1 13. Freights to Liverpool per steamer unchanged. Receipts — Flour, 2,859 barrels; wheat, 94,100 bushels; corn, 31,809 bushels; oats, 3,200 bushels; rye, 400 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 412,000 bushels; corn, 41,000 bushels. Sales of wheat 843,200 bushels; corn, 153,200 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA — NOVEMBER 5. — Flour dull and weak; western extra $5 75; Minnesota extra family medium $6 25; good $6 38½@7 40; choice $6 50; fancy $6 75@6 87½; Minnesota patent process $8 00@8 37½; rye flour less active at $5 75. Wheat unsettled and depressed; rejected $1 30; No. 2 red at elevator $1 37; No. 2 red spot and November $1 33 bid, $1 36 asked; December $1 39¾ bid; January $1 40 bid, $1 45½ asked. Corn quiet; mixed on track 59c; yellow 59½@60c; sail mixed, November 55½c bid, 56c asked; December 55½c bid, 57c asked; January 55¼c bid, 58c asked. Oats quiet and unchanged. Provisions steady; beef mess $12 50; mess pork $12 00@12 25; smoked hams $9 50@10 50; pickeled $8 00@8 50. Lard $7 12½@7 25. Butter scarce and firm and nominally unchanged. Eggs steady; western 22c. Cheese quiet; creamery 12½@13c. Petroleum weak; refined 7c. Whisky steady at $1 12. Receipts—Flour, 2,800 barrels; wheat, 23,000 bushels; corn, 19,000 bushels; oats, 11,000 bushels; barley, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 30,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI — NOVEMBER 5.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat inactive at $1 27@1 30. Corn dull and drooping 43@44c, new ear 36@37c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye in fair demand at 80@82c. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork dull at $11 00. Lard—Demand fair and market firm at $6 20@6 25. Bulkmeats dull; shoulders $3 75@4 00; clear sides $5 50@5 75. Bacon dull and unchanged. Greenmeats dull; shoulders $3 50; sides $5 00. Hams 6¾@7c. Whisky in fair demand but at lower rates at $1 06. Butter in good demand at lower rate; fancy creamery 33c; choice dairy 23@25c; prime Central Ohio 20@22c; prime Western Reserve 18@20c. Linseed oil steady and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE—NOVEMBER 5.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat opened and declined 1¼c, closed heavy; No. 1 Milwaukee hard 94c; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 13¾; No. 2 $1 11½; November $1 11¾; December $1 13¾; January $1 15¼; No. 3 $1 02; No. 4 94c; rejected 84c. Corn lower; No. 2, 42¼c. Oats quiet and lower; No. 2, 31¾c. Rye declined 1c; No. 1, 72c. Barley declined 1@2c; No. 2 spring 72½c. Provisions quiet and easy. Mess pork quiet at $9 50 cash; $10 30 January. Lard —Prime steam $6 25 cash; $6 40 January. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 7½c. Receipts—Flour, 22,000 barrels; wheat, 206,000 bushels; corn, 35,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 18,000 barrels; wheat, 149,000 bushels; corn, 28,000 bushels.

TOLEDO — NOVEMBER 5. — Wheat firmer; amber Michigan, $1 25; No. 2 red winter $1 41; November, $1 22; December $1 29; January $1 28; No. 2 D. and M. red $1 19 cash. Corn dull; high mixed 43c cash; No. 2 43½c cash; May 44c; new 40c; No. 2 white 47c; damaged 47c. Oats nominal. Cloverseed—Prime, $5 20 asked. Close—Wheat weak; No. 2 red winter November $1 22¼; December $1 24; January $1 27¼. Corn dull; high mixed 44¼c. Oats inactive; No. 2 31c bid. Cloverseed $5 20. Receipts—Wheat, 42,000 bushels; corn, 19,000 bushels. Shipments —Wheat, 42,000 bushels; corn 19,000 bushels.

BOSTON—NOVEMBER 5.—Flour quiet; supefine western, $5 00@5 25; common to extra $5 75@6 25; Wisconsin extra, $6 00@7 00; Minnesota, $6 50@7 50; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $6 75@7 25; Illinois and Indiana, $7 00@7 50; St. Louis, $7 00@8 00; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, spring wheat, $7 50@9 00; winter, $7 25@8 75. Corn steady; mixed and yellow, 64½@65¼c. Oats steady; No. 1 and extra white 48@50c; No. 2 white 46@46½c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed 43@45c. Rye $1 00@1 05. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 barrels; corn, 57,000 bushels; wheat, 14,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,500 barrels.

LOUISVILLE—NOVEMBER 5.—Cotton steady at 10¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 20@1 25. Corn quiet; old white, 50c; mixed, 48c. Oats quiet but steady; white, 34c; mixed, 33c. Rye steady at 85@87c. Hay quiet at $13 00@15 00. Pork firm at $11 50. Lard quiet but steady; choice leaf tierce $7 75; keg $8 25. Bulkmeats—none. Bacon firm at $4 57½, $8 37½, $8 50@8 62½. Sugar cured hams $9 00@10 00. Whisky in fair demand but lower rate at $1 06.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—NOVEMBER 5.—Business has been light to-day but prices continue very firm. Cotton goods less active but strong. Prints in better demand and leading makes closely sold up. Ginghams and worsted dress goods in fair request. Men's wear woolens in moderate demand and firm. Foreign goods quiet.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, November 5, 1879.

There has been little change at the yards since last week, everything being about the same. The attendance of buyers has been good, and sales were made rapidly at fair prices. The pens were pretty well cleared every day, with little effort on the part of the seller.

Messrs. S. W. Dock & Co., one among the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market and the prices prevailing to-day:

CATTLE.

Supply has been heavy, and, owing to very unfavorable reports from the East, the market ruled dull, selling a quarter lower than last week. We quote:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$4 60@5 00
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4 10@4 50
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	3 25@3 75
Common, 900 to 1,200 lbs	3 25@3 75
Stockers and feeders	2 50@4 00
Bulls, stags and cows	1 50@3 00

SHEEP.

During the week the arrivals have been heavy and market very dull. The following are the prices prevailing to-day:

Extra, 110 to 120 lbs	$4 00@4 30
Good, 95 to 100 lbs	3 60@3 80
Fair, 80 to 80 lbs	3 20@3 40
Common, 65 to 75 lbs	2 25@3 00
Lambs dull at	3 00@4 00

HOGS.

Receipts have been quite liberal and porkers sold at lower prices. Good Philadelphians are very scarce and have been selling about as fast as they arrive, at fair prices. We quote:

Philadelphians	$4 00@4 15
Cornfed Yorkers	3 60@3 70
Grassers	3 50@3 55
Roughs	2 25@3 25

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1879.

CATTLE.

We have to report to-day a larger number on sale, that at any one time during the present year, 264 head in excess of last Monday. At that time it was up to the average. The market for common cattle opened dull, and at the close a number remained unsold. Notwithstanding the weather was favorable, drovers nearly all reported it as having been the worst of the season for the kind in question. Good to prime butchering, of which the supply was light, brought former prices, but common went off slowly at a reduction of 20 to 25 per cwt. as compared with last Monday. Butchers say they must have cheaper cattle in order to compete with Chicago dressed beef, which is now being sold here at very low prices, hence they were not slow to take advantage of the over supply, and we believe that all grades, except the very best, ruled lower, the common qualities, as already intimated, suffering the most.

Sales were reported at 5½@5¾ for extra; 4½@5 for medium to good; 3½@4 for fair; small State heifers and steers, of which there was a surfeit, went off slowly at from 2¾ to 3½. Bulls may be quoted at 1¾ to 2½. Veals, 3½ to 5. Fresh cows continue very dull and within the past week or two, have suffered a material decline;